The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,931.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 ,, ,,
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the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," will not sail on the 1st August, as previously notified.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.		Down.	August.	
Leave Bombay	13 &	27	Leave Bussorah	1	15
,, Kurrachee	17	31	,, Fao	1	15
		Augt.	,, Bushire	4	18
,, Guadur	18	1	,, Linga	6	20
,, Muscat	21	4	,, B. Abbas	8	22
,, B. Abbas	23	6	,, Muscat	10	24
,, Linga	24	7	,, Guadur	12	26
,, Bushire	27	10	,, Kurrachee	15	29
,, Fao	28	11			Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay	18	1

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up till noon on SATURDAY, 25th instant, for effecting REPAIRS necessary to the Ship "MINNEHAHA." Further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Minnehaha."

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF NANKIN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Nankin."

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," Captain Nathaniel Spooner, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spooner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th July 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power. Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught. Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power. Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught. Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power. Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught. Light.	Laden.
116	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.
For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, 80 tons of good clean TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of 6 to 8 tons monthly, the first delivery to be made during the first week in September next.

Sealed Tenders with Samples will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 15th August next.

Cash Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Stores Office, Byculla, 21st July 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Reclamation of about 20 acres of the foreshore in front of the Old Clare Bunder. Printed Forms of Tender and Specification may be had at Mr. Ormiston's Office (on payment of Rs. 5) and which are to be lodged with Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on or before MONDAY the 3rd August.

Elphinstone Bunder, 22nd July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1868, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, that LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, one of the Partners in the abovenamed Firm, be permitted to resume business on his own account, he giving up all further Claims on his Estate for maintenance. All persons interested may attend.—Dated this 10th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Limjee Manockjee.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS,

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BYEAYE, the widow of the late Burjorjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla, deceased, and BAI MEHERBYE, the widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla, deceased, have given a full discharge and release to the undersigned FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE KENTINWALLA for a certain sum of money paid to each of them by the said FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE KENTINWALLA on or about the 18th day of July 1868 in full satisfaction of all their claims, interest, and inheritance in the Firms of RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY and RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE, SONS, and COMPANY, respectively in Kurrachee and Scinde as the widow of the said Burjorjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla and Hormusjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla and the Guardians of their Children. All persons are therefore requested to send in their claims on the said Firm to the undersigned or to pay their respective debts to him. The business of the Firm will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE.

The undersigned requests the patronage of his Customers and the Public in general, which has hitherto been given to the said Firm.—Dated this 21st day of July 1868.

FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE, Canteenwallah,
or Colabawllah.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHEE and CHUMBA MULL,

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16¼ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, { Trustees, Manockjee
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, { Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1868 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Resolution of Government, P. W. D., No. 118A—925 of 1868, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.

2. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 970, dated 22nd May 1868, relating to the transfer of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

3. A letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., No. 1172, dated 6th June 1868, with a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that the Memorial of the Bench regarding the Overbridge contribution had been received, but could not be complied with.

4. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1868, on the First Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 453 C.W.—1587 dated 10th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R. E. would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he be consulted on the subject of the Main Drainage of Bombay.

6. Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March 1868.

7. The Municipal Commissioner to make a statement regarding the Municipal License Tax, pointing out that it will expire on the 31st of December next. He will propose that the "Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to reimpose this tax, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."

8. Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Worshipful Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis, by the Controller, of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868, as compared with the Budget Grants,—Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.

Statement of Collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years.

Statement regarding the Municipal Loans, with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868.

Statement giving list of Liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.

9. A letter from Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., dated 23rd April 1868, resigning his membership of the Finance Committee.

10. A letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C. S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the Municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—

I. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of January 1868.
II. Receipts and Expenditure for January 1868.
III. do. do. February ,,
IV. do. do. March ,,
V. do. do. April ,,
VI. do. do. May ,,
VII. do. do. June ,,
VIII. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of July 1868.
IX. Amount of Collected Balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867.
X. Statement of all Debts due by the Municipality to the Railway Companies, Contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same.

Loan Account.

XI. Market Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended up to date ...... ,,
Balance unexpended .... ,,
XII. Drainage Loan.
Total Amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... ,,
Balance .... ,,
XIII. Construction of Roads Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... ,,
Balance .... ,,

and the same information regarding any other loans that may have been contracted.

11. A letter from Dr. W. Collum, dated the 3rd instant, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices he will request to be informed on the following subjects:—

1.—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Municipal Loan of the 14th April 1868, secured by the House Rate.

2.—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England, respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.

3.—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-twentieth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government Securities been purchased.

4.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.

12. Petition from Naigaum inhabitants, praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.

13. Petition from F. A. Nazareth, complaining of smoke nuisance in the Kumbharwada district.

14. Petition from Bhau Bhyroji, praying for grant of a pension for long services.

15. Petition from Abdulally and others, praying to have Bhosaree Moola Street supplied with gas and water.

16. Petition from P. Higgins, praying for compensation for the loss of his appointment.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th July 1868.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the Building at present occupied on Lease by the London, Asiatic, and American Company. For particulars apply to WILLIAM STEEL,

At the Office of the Asiatic Bank (in Liquidation),

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY the 25th July next at 5 P.M.

BRUCE SETON, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 24th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Any person who can give any information of the execution of a Will in India by the late Colonel A. R. DUNN, Commanding H. M.'s 33rd Regiment during the last four years, or of having been witness to such a document, is requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.—The whole of the VALUABLE STOCK in TRADE, HOUSEHOLD and SHOP FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS, belonging to Messrs. ROGERS & Co.'s Branch Establishment at POONA, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at No. 36, CIVIL LINES.

The property on view from the 27th instant.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an interim Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 28th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 21st July 1868.

NOTICE.—The BOMBAY and MALABAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), promoted by IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, RAHIMTOOLLA CADDERBHOY, LALLJEE CUTCHRA, and HASSUM MOOSA in the month of March 1865, was not started, and consequently in the same year the amount of Calls paid by the Allottees was paid back to them, and an account of such payments has now been filed. And all the Allotment Letters and Receipts for the first Call are considered as cancelled.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1868.

IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA,
RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY,
LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

FRERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) that Certificates of Shares in the Frere Land Company (Limited) will be issued in exchange for Certificates of Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) in the proportion of three Shares in the Frere Land Company (Limited) for two Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) on and after THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at the Office of the Company, Church Street, Fort, on production of a certificate from Messrs. DALLAS & Co., the Solicitors to the Frere Land Company (Limited), that a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company has been executed by each applicant.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary to the Frere Land Company (Limited).

1, Church Street, 14th July 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the LANDING and STORING in the MUNICIPAL STORES near Boree Bunder, all sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere during the present year. Several thousand casks of Cement are expected to arrive, also a large quantity of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Stone Ware, Drain Pipes, &c., &c.

Further particulars relating to the above Contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 27th day of July 1868 addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esquire, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 8th July 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Minutes of Proceedings of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 17th day of July, 1868.

Present.

William Swinhoe, Esq., (in the chair).

The other Directors and a very large number of Shareholders.

Resolution moved by G. Depenning, Esq.,
Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That this Meeting has confidence in the present direction, and approves and confirms the action taken by the Board to recover the funds of the Company.

Carried.

857 votes being recorded in favour of the Resolution and 151 against it.

WILLIAM SWINHOE,
Chairman.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Minutes of Proceedings of Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 17th Day of July, 1868.

Present.

William Swinhoe, Esq. (in the chair).

The other Directors and a very large number of Shareholders.

1st Resolution.

Moved by the Chairman.
Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That the Report of the Directors be received and adopted.

Carried *nem con.*

2nd Resolution.

Moved by Baboo Bhobojanychurn Mittra.
Seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaw—

That the accounts, closed for the period ended the 30th April, 1868, now submitted, be received and passed as correct.

Carried *nem con.*

3rd Resolution.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.
Seconded by Baboo Bhobojanychurn Mittra—

That the authority asked by the Directors to surrender Lots 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, and a portion of 128 and 132, and 123, 127, and another portion of 128, known as Eames' Lot, and Lot 18, known as Hannah's Lot, should, in the opinion of this Meeting, be granted, and the Directors are empowered to make such application to the Government in behalf of this Company, as they may deem necessary for carrying out the measure.

Carried *nem con.*

4th Resolution.

Moved by Baboo Amritalall Mittra.
Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That Messrs. D. Woods and T. R. Lloyd be re-elected Auditors.

Carried *nem con.*

5th Resolution.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.
Seconded by Baboo Kartick Chunder Borral—

That the Bombay Board of Directors be abolished, and that the necessary alterations to this effect be made in the Articles of Association.

Carried *nem con.*

6th Resolution.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.
Seconded by W. Snell, Esq.—

That the Bombay Secretaryship and Office also be abolished, and that the Calcutta Directors be and they are hereby empowered to make arrangements with the National Bank of India, Limited, for the financial business of the Company in Bombay, and that other arrangements be made as the Directors of this Company may think proper for the registering of transfer of shares in Bombay.

Carried *nem con.*

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

WILLIAM SWINHOE,
Chairman.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price.................	Rs. 3 0
Free by post	Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS on SATURDAY the 25th of July next at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st. That by reason of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, it is not desirable to carry on the business of the Company.

2nd. That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,

LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY,
BHIMJEE GIRDHUR,
N. M. WADIA,
NOWROJEE CURSETJEE,
HORMUSJEE JEHANGHEER PUNTHAKI,
JAMSETJEE JEHANGHEER PUNTHAKI,
NOWAJBAI, Executrix
of Cursetjee Bomanjee Punthaki.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July instant at 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 17th July 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co, (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

		Op.		
1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resenseit	,,	do.	,,
3	Faites hir mes aveux	,,	do.	,,
4	Oui c'est toi je't aime,	,,	do.	,,
5	Gloire de nos aieux	,,	do.	,,
6	Valse	,,	do.	,,
7	Rataplan Choeur	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
9	Al Suon del tamburo	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
11	Il palpito Deir	,,	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari		do.	,,

A very full and sweet-toned Box.
1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispins e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement au Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the are in view.
1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.
1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Aria Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellini.

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.
1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.
1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.
1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniments.
All the Boxes have Patent Winders.
Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ...Rs.	2	12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian..............	2	4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt..........	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian...	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian......	2	4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2	4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste ——L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin......	2	4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury..............	3	0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2	4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash..........	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo	1	8
Mademoiselle Merquen	2	4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade..............	0	12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac	0	12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval..........	0	12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cérises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre..........	0	12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann	0	12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly..............	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly...	2	4
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort..............	4	0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2	8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59..............	10	0
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7	8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell ....Rs.	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton..............	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry..............	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli..............	3	12
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery......	2	12
Warne's Model Cookery, &c. Small edn. By M. Jewry..............	0	12
Ditto ditto (cloth bound)	1	2
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of Desserts. By W. A. Jarrin	3	8
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts	8	0
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell	3	12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen	7	8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound)	35	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts	2	12
A Ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	2	12

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	115 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	115 per share
1,000,000	500	500	....	Ditto Ditto New	14¼ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank	4½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	370 p ct prem
3,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris	Nominal.
4,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	60 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	435 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	165 to 167 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co.	130 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co	1,115

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,425 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,900	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
China	60 days' sight	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s 1835-36, 1842-43, 1854-55	94¼
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54	109
Five and half per cent.	115 to 115¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	1 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote	New	228 to 230
Broach		228 to 230
Dhollera Bhownuggur		248 to 250
Veeravul		215 to 225
Vingorla		228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned		242 to 245
Khandeish Barsee		220 to 225

Ready Sales ... ... 250 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 24.

Forteath, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

[illegible] Colonel, Director Transport Train, on [illegible] Poona.

[illegible], Lieutenant, Staff Officer Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.

[illegible], Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Poona.

[illegible], Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.

[illegible], Lieutenant, [illegible] Regiment, Transport Train, on duty, [illegible] Poona.

[illegible] Captain, 96th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

[illegible], Lieutenant Colonel, Treasurer Abyssinia Field Force, on duty, to Poona.

Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(From the Gazette of India, July 18.)

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Goverment of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. George Leggett, of the firm of Leggett and Son, Coach Builders, Mount Road, Madras, for giving free ingress and egress to the back of vehicles having a seat parallel with the front one by making the said seat to open and shut with the door.

Mr William Weir, Bombay Engineer, residing at Colaba, in the Island of Colaba, for fastening the iron hoops used for lashing bales of cotton.

Dr. W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon of Kotree and Acting Civil Surgeon of Bagdad, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st May last.

In supersession of this Office General Order No. 831, dated 12th May last, Major James Currie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Neemuch during the absence of Colonel Dickson. Major Currie is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861 within the limits of the Neemuch Cantonment.

The services of Major T. E. Hughes, Commandant, Peshawur Mountain Battery, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in view to his commanding a Battery under the orders of His Excellency, with effect from the 31st August 1868.

Cornet R. G. Kennedy, of the 18th Hussars, having returned from field service in Abyssinia and rejoined his appointment as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th July 1868, Lieutenant H. J. Woodward, of the 104th Foot Officiating Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency, will revert to regimental duty from that date.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

2nd Captain Henry Archibald Mallock, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department,—from the 17th October 1867.

2nd Captain Minto Elliot of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjaub Frontier Force, with effect from the 31st August 1868, vice Major T. E. Hughes, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 24	Albion	Avion	London, April 10.
	Mary Stenhouse	Woodmass	Aden, July 8.
	Warrior	Thornhill	Newcastle, April 1.
	Denmark	Valentine	Liverpool, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 24	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Emeu (s)	Barlow	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Nestor*, Laurin, to Bassein.
Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, Patching, to Liverpool.
Ship *Grefoe Berg*, Bernstom, to Batavia.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALTA," (1942 tons, 500 H. P.) Captain GEO. HYDE, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 27th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
23rd July 1868.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8 Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., to receive and consider the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators, prepared in pursuance of Section 155 of the "Indian Companies' Act."

ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM GILBERT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th July 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of COWASJEE PESTONJEE, RUSTOMJEE JEHANGHIR, RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY POCHAJEE, and ARDASEER MERWANJEE, of Bombay, Parsees, Insolvent Traders.

UPON reading the Petition of COWASJEE PESTONJEE, RUSTOMJEE JEHANGHIR, RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY POCHAJEE, and ARDASEER MERWANJEE, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, and their Affidavit verifying the same, sworn on the Twenty-seventh of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, hereunto annexed, and upon hearing MR. PEILE, Attorney for the said Trustees, I do order that the said Traders be DISCHARGED from all LIABILITY in respect of the said Estate under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865; and, further, that this Order be advertized in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *Jami-Jamshed*.—Dated this 17th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys for the said Insolvent Traders.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway
 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
 Jubbulpore Extension Railway
 Scinde Railway
 Punjaub Railway
 East Indian Railway
 Eastern Bengal Railway
 Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
 Great Southern of India Railway
 Indian Branch Railway
 Delhi Railway.
 Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
 P. and O. Co.
 Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
 Messageries Imperiales
 Austrian Lloyds
 Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
 British India Steam Navigation Company
 Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
 China Steamers
 Indus Steam Flotilla
 Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
 Irrawady Flotilla
 India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
 Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
 Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
 North Western Dak Company
 Inland Transit Company.
 Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
 David's Horse Carriage Dak
 Delhi and Umritsur Dak
 Punjaub and North Western Company
 Commercial Transport Association Company
 Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
 Victoria Horse Dak.
 Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
 May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
 European,
 Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
 Municipal Funds.
 Tax on Labour Carts.
 Surplus of Police Fund.
 Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
 Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
 Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
 Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
 Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
 A complaint in the wrong quarter.
 Appointment of Auditors.
 The Standing Committee.
 Municipal Contracts.
 The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
 Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
 The Tax on Labour Carts.
 The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
 The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
 Primary Education in Bombay.
 Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
 Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
 The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
 Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
 Collections of Rates.
 Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
 Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
 Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
 Notification of Contracts.
 Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM:—
 Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay
 Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
 Government Resolution.
 Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
 Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
 Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
 Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet
OVERLAND MAIL	July 28th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„		
China Mail	„ 24th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore	„	„	„
Hongkong	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Aug. 7th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope	„	„	„
Natal	„	„	„
Reunion	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	„	„
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

Palmam qui meruit ferat is a most excellent motto for any department, and for none more than the Quarter Master General's, on the excellence of which the health, comfort, and efficiency of the army so much depends. The only difficulty is to decide who does deserve the aforesaid *palma*. Nine people out of ten would profess themselves prepared to define merit at the shortest notice, but when put to the test find themselves not a little posed. Some seven or eight years ago Lord Palmerston asked the House of Commons the apparently simple question, "What is merit?" and received no answer. Theorists talk very glibly on the subject and say that in selecting for appointments, the best man for the work required should be taken without reference to any other consideration. Fortunately for the theorists they are not troubled with responsibility or they would not be quite so dogmatical. Those who look a little beyond the present subject and the existing vacancy know that the question cannot be decided in quite so off-hand a manner. The theorists may be quite right as regards a circumstance which is not perhaps likely to occur oftener than once in a century,—exceptional circumstances in fact,—but they are not so when matters of daily occurrence are in question. Take for instance the case of the Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army. Colonel Lumsden is an officer who has served many years in the department, he had attained the second place in it, and his military rank was not only suitable to the position he held two months ago, but also was sufficiently great to admit of his being named on the completion of General Paton's tenure of office Quarter Master General of the Army. Colonel Lumsden is further well qualified, both in a physical and intellectual point of view, for his present position. It is, however, probable that there are several men in the army of greater abilities than Colonel Lumsden. Yet to have appointed any one of these Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army would have been most unwise as well as most unjust. The Quarter Master General's Department demands great talent, physical and mental activity, and a fair share of education. The labour is arduous and the pay not very great. Further, to achieve excellence a man must graduate in the routine of the department. Under these circumstances men are not likely to join it unless they are industrious, intelligent, professionally educated, and determined to master the numerous details with which it is smothered. The reward for a severe and badly paid apprenticeship is promotion in the department. Without that reward to look forward to, good men would not come forward in large numbers as applicants for the subordinate posts in the department. To bring in an outsider, a man of short service and of low military rank, and to pitchfork him at once into a high place, is clearly most disheartening to the junior members. This is exactly what Sir W. Mansfield, acting on the advice of Colonel Lumsden, has just done. A few days ago Major Roberts, Assistant Quarter Master General, resigned his appointment and proceeded to England. Our readers will of course suppose that the best of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Generals was his successor. They, on looking at the Army List, would be still more certain that such would be the case, for among the Deputy Quarter Master Generals they would find that there are seven Captains and one Major, and three graduates of the Staff College. Of these eight officers all have, we believe, seen active service, while most of them have been more than sixteen years in the army, the senior having served upwards of twenty years, and the junior more them thirteen years. If our readers took this fair and natural view of the question they were wrong, for a young Scotchman, a Lieutenant not in the department at the time, instead of beginning according to custom with being Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, becoming then permanent Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and then in course arriving at the rank of Assistant Quarter Master General, was at once made Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment. Not only was a gross injustice thus perpetrated, but the Queen's regulations were most cavalierly disregarded. This book is supposed to be considered an authority by all who hold the Queen's Commission, whether in India or in other parts of the world. In that book it is clearly laid down that an Assistant Quarter Master General must be a field officer, and that only in a special case is a Subaltern to be even a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General. Were the Duke of Cambridge possessed of a little more moral courage than falls to his lot, he would not for an instant suffer such a cool disobedience of Her Majesty's commands. To justify the appointment of Lieutenant Macgregor as Assistant Quarter Master General and the consequent disobedience of the Queen's regulations, it would be necessary to show that no one in the department, no field officer out of it, was equal to the routine duties which this fortunate Subaltern will be called upon to perform. For the credit of the army in India we will not believe that such can be the case. It may be said that Lieutenant Macgregor has done good war service, that as an Ensign he behaved well during the Mutiny, that as a Lieutenant he displayed talent in the Bhootan muddle, ditto in the China picnic, and ditto in the promenade militaire of Abyssinia, that a few years ago he was Deputy Quarter Master General in Bengal, and has just finished a six months' tenure of the same office in Abyssinia. That may be all very true, and Lieutenant Macgregor may have gone through as many campaigns as Frederick the Great's uncle; but it is no argument for disregarding every other claim of service, professional, educational, departmental, experience, and age. If this sort of precedent is to be followed under Queen Victoria as it was under the Company, military rank will cease to have any meaning, and we may see an Ensign given the command of a regiment and a Lieutenant of a division. Indeed Her Majesty's Commission meets with scant respect out here as it is, when we see Majors serving as Wing or Squadron Subalterns. It is really time for the Home authorities to interfere and to insist on some one system being consistently followed out. The one at present followed, the gross favouritism which prevails, and the indiscriminate manner in which appointments are often awarded to the biggest fools in the army cannot fail to disgust and drive from India, if not from the service, many good officers. As to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Generals of Bengal, if they are for the future troubled with much zeal for the department, they must be very exceptional people.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT and Lady Grant were amongst the passengers who arrived last night by the mail steamer.

THE "John Bull" says that the Bishop of Bombay has at last formally completed his resignation; and that the Secretary of State for India has offered the See to the Rev. H. Douglas, son of Lord H. Douglas, the Dean of Capetown. Mr. Douglas was formerly curate of Alverstoke, and subsequently minister of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent-street. [Some of the daily papers speak of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas, rector of Hanbury, as the successor of Dr. Harding.]—*Overland Mail*.

IT appears from some official correspondence published in the "Gazette of India" that the island of Camaran, near Hodeida, has been chosen as a quarantine station. Massowah had been proposed, and Colonel Merewether and two other officers who were consulted by the Government of India were unfavourable to it. A Commission subsequently visited the various ports in the Red Sea, and the island above-named was chosen as the place offering most advantages. H. M. Consul-General in Egypt pronounces the selection to be "the best that could have been made."

THE "Gazette of India" publishes Mr. Whitworth's memorandum, and other documents, in reference to the thirty scholarships of £100 each, for Mechanical Science, founded by Mr. Whitworth and open to all Her Majesty's subjects, in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of 26. The Secretary of State for India has desired the Viceroy to "take the necessary steps for making known, throughout the territories under your control, the liberal intentions of Mr. Whitworth." Those scholarships are to be competed for in May 1869.

AT the rising of the Bombay Bank Commission yesterday, the President said that the Commissioners had been getting a number of anonymous letters saying that the writers would come forward and give evidence if they were quite sure they would be protected and not committed. If they took the trouble to read the Act, they would see that the Act itself protected them from any criminal proceedings. The only way in which they could be rendered liable in any way was by their telling untruths;—if they told untruths the Commissioners certainly could withdraw the indemnity. He would say to the person who had written and signed himself a "Proprietor of the Bank of Bombay" on the 21st instant, that the Commissioners would be glad to get his testimony if it was correct.

THE opinion of the Government of Bombay, expressed on a reference being made by the local collector of the tax on trades and professions, that in order to enjoy the privilege of paying by instalments one must begin to do so within 15 days after the preparation of the list, and therefore before a notice has been served, has been endorsed and adopted by the Supreme Government. The Governor General in Council has also decided to cancel the words "joint stock companies have not the option of paying by instalments" in the rules which were issued on 20thj April with reference to the collection of this tax.

IT is announced for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India was pleased to intimate, under date the 7th May last, that, in anticipation of the receipt of the new Furlough Rules, he had given all Officers holding staff appointments and on furlough an extension of leave to the end of June.—*Gazette of India*.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the payment of a third instalment of the Banda and Kirwee Prize at Rs. 120 per share. The payment of this prize will be carried out in all respects under the rules applied in the first and second distribution. See Government General Orders Nos. 346 and 900 of 1867, which should be carefully attended to.—*Gazette of India*.

UNDER instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to Government General Order No. 740, dated 19th May 1859, that the time passed by a Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in proceeding from the command of one regiment to that of another, the removal having been ordered on public grounds, is to count in full for promotion to the rank of Colonel, under Clause 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859.—*Gazette of India*.

IN reference to a letter to the Government of Bombay, of the 20th April last, stating that only woods, which are not wrought or manufactured, would be exempt from duty under Act XI. of 1868; and also to a letter from Messrs. Gisborne and Co., dated 26th May, enclosing a communication signed by the leading timber merchants of Calcutta, soliciting a reconsideration of the foregoing decision, the Government of India has passed the following resolution:—"The Governor General in Council observes that as it would appear to be very difficult to maintain a just discrimination between the several items of sawn timber and woods included under that heading, and the unwrought timber and woods to which Act XI. of 1868 was intended to apply, while at the same time the total duty under timber and woods does not annually exceed half a lakh of rupees, it would be best to declare the Act in question to apply generally to all timber and woods, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to do so now."

THE "Oriental Sporting Magazine" (new series), which has now reached No. 7, is a very creditable Indian publication. It emanates from the Calcutta Central Press Company. With a great deal of well written and entertaining original matter, and copious interesting extracts, it has the additional good quality of being well printed and well got-up. To sportsmen of all classes it must be a most acceptable work. We give elsewhere one or two extracts from the July number. We see the "Magazine" is paying some attention to the lottery question. The following letter on the subject appears in the present issue:—

> In your last number's editorial on the subject of defaulting, you state, "The inconvenience to a lottery-holder of collecting the value of tickets on a settling day, needs only to be seen to be appreciated * * * * * The value of every ticket is scarcely ever gathered in." A statement which will be heartily endorsed by every man who has ever held a lottery. As a remedy you propose the ready-money system. With the present coinage that would be, I think, very inconvenient; but I would suggest that at Sonepore, at any rate, the lotteries should be collected the day after the race is run, instead of being allowed to accumulate till settling day. Being a blank day, there is plenty of time. It would, I think, prevent the confusion of accounts, and tend to check rash speculation, but notably the confusion of accounts: after about a dozen lotteries are out, there are a good many men who do not know exactly how they stand, and on settling day find themselves involved to a greater extent than they anticipated.

We may also quote the following letter, on an ingenious way of catching "adjutants":—

> At this non-sporting time of the year, I think the following amusing incidents may prove acceptable pabulum for your Magazine. One day last November we had a pig-sticking party, comprising some ladies to view the sports, and a few Mahomedan noblemen and their suites. After the sport was over we returned to breakfast in our respective tents, and while afterwards lounging about, enjoying our cheroots, &c., we, Europeans, were much amused at seeing a native servant run out from the shamianah of our fellow sportsmen, who had breakfasted there separately, armed with a bundle of straw in one hand and a firebrand in the other. He passed out of sight round a corner of the tents, and as nothing came of it we made no remark. Ten minutes later this scene was repeated, and very soon afterwards we heard a shot fired. On enquiry we found one of our friends had shot an adjutant, and further received the following explanation:—The party had seen some adjutants and vultures soaring so nearly out of sight that the two classes of birds could not be distinguished, and one of them asserted that he could lure some of them to the ground immediately. The assertion was challenged and success defied, but achieved as I have explained above. The facts were patent, but we cudgelled our brains to understand why, though the how was plain,—and I think up to this point you will do the same. Briefly, our witty friend told us that it was a sure trap—the birds taking the rising smoke for a Hindoo pyre!!! I have found no European since who had ever heard of the dodge, nor had I, though a considerably old resident in the country.

WITHOUT supposing the clergy to be worse than other people we are not quite disposed to consider them full-fledged angels. Adoration of the class is an amiable old-world weakness, but we should not have expected a Calcutta writer of the present day to be very guilty of it. The "Indian Examiner," however, which has sprung into existence in the city of palaces and ritualism this very month, gives vent to its juvenile enthusiasm in the following manner:—"There are few among us to whom the character of the clergy, of whatever denomination, has not been endeared by experience, and idealised by affection. The general blamelessness of their lives, their unaffected scholarship, their cheerfulness under what to other professions would be poverty, their fidelity to their trust, and, above all, their simplicity in the ways of the world—are qualities which few can review among the memories of his parish church, his school, or his college, without impersonating and revering. Long severed from gentle guidance, and drifted into the turbid currents of adult life, we never recal the thought of our old pastor and tutor without affectionate veneration. We know that he has got a large family and a small living; that he has a hacking cough, and a not too ready access to port-wine; we long to make large fortunes and go home and surprise him with a bit of church preferment, or a commission for his eldest son, at the moment when his Treatise on the Greek Particles has been refused by the publishers, or his wife has added twins to the number of souls in his cure. At the head of our regiment, before the bar of justice, or by the bedside of the suffering—wherever we may be called upon to do our duty—the shade of the old Dominie encourages and nerves us. We can never undergo trial without being reminded of him, and we are never reminded of him without being the better for it." This is very much as a young lady, sewing a pair of fancy slippers for the parish curate, would express her sentiments. It is very pretty no doubt—sweetly pretty, in fact,—but we should expect something less exaggerated and less lackadaisical from such a journal. The perfect beauty of the "Examiner's" picture is somewhat marred by the following passage further on in the article:—"Too much reproach has already been caused by the temptation of the share-market to clergymen, who have been unable to resist being dragged into its current and involved in its whirlpool. The records of unfortunate clerical speculation before and since the passing of the Limited Liability Act need not be disinterred from the pages of the *Times*, and the chronicles of the Bankruptcy Court. They are among the things which all who wish well to religion would 'willingly let die.' They are offences which have not been expiated, and lessons which have not been read without their moral."

RESPECTING Col. Phayre's appointment as Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, the "Poona Observer" makes the following remarks:—"A Bombay contemporary criticises, somewhat adversely, the nomination of Colonel Phayre to the Command of the Scinde Frontier;—holding, apparently, that his services in Abyssinia do not warrant the appointment. It appears, however, to us that his 'Services in Abyssinia' are precisely the reasons which *do* warrant the appointment. It would be simply time thrown away to plunge into the 'Blunder' controversy again, at any rate, at present, seeing that no two laymen possess the same knowledge, or opinions, concerning it;—and, apparently, not very many military men either. The real facts will ere very long appear, probably from the pen of the Chief himself, or, if not, will be clearly stated under his sanction and revision. So far we only see that Sir Robert Napier has uttered no word of public censure against his late Quartermaster General; while we happen to know for an indisputable fact, that he did write a very flatteringly couched testimonial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, warmly recommending Colonel Phayre for a command, on account of the energy, great ability, immense capacity for work—and the punctuality in carrying out the Commander-in-Chief's instructions which he displayed throughout the campaign. Nobody, were his prepossessions what they might against Colonel Phayre, would venture to say that Sir Robert Napier, in writing this letter, deliberately wrote what he did not mean; or, in other words, that which was not true. And seeing that Sir Robert did thus recommend him, his appointment by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the Jacobabad command, was simply a natural sequence, supposing, as we must suppose, that beyond what happened in Abyssinia, no other objection against him existed; and it must be confessed also that, be the abilities of his adverse civilian critics what they may, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in making the appointment, was hardly called upon to regard their criticisms as certificates of Colonel Phayre's incapacity, in the face of Sir Robert Napier's letter distinctly affirming not only his capacity for such a post, but his worthiness of it. We venture to make a prediction which is his—That, before three more months have passed away, there will have been a reaction, and Colonel Phayre's reputation will have come to stand higher than ever. Colonel Phayre may never possibly attain to popularity; he is something of an egoist, and egoism seldom does attract popularity; but we think that, when the matter comes to be set forth by Sir Robert Napier, or by others, subject to his sanction and approval, it will be seen that a certain unpopularity, (chiefly with his juniors) has entailed upon Colonel Phayre considerable injustice: and that, while the services which he performed were deserving of high praise, the alleged 'blunder' has been made a very great deal more of, than can stand the test of an impartial scrutiny."

THE Municipal Commissioners of Kurrachee have a somewhat original way of making charitable grants. The Rev. J. Sheldon appeals to them for aid to the Christ Church Mission School, and the result of the application is thus recorded—"The sense of the general meeting of the 14th of July 1868, being taken on the above, all the members, native and Europeans, were favourable to the grant, which was accordingly ordered to be provided for in the budget of next year, the Commission having no available funds this year." We hope the promise will not prove embarrassing.

THE "Sindian" says—"The rumour that Major Tyrwhitt (Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur) was proposed for the Command of the Sind Frontier, to which we alluded the other day, has doubtless risen from his representing to Government recently that his salary was inadequate, it being about the same as a First Class Deputy Collector's, and from Government declining to increase it, but desiring the Major to name some better-paid appointment to which he might be transferred." Does Government often desire its officers to name the appointments they should like to get?

THE Collector of Kurrachee has committed an offence unpardonable in the eyes of the inhabitants: he has declared the Kurrachee bar incapable of improvement! "We are surprised," says the "Sindian," "to learn, on authority which we cannot doubt, that in the course of some recent correspondence regarding the port, the Collector, Major Lambert, volunteered an opinion adverse to the prospects of the Bar being ever improved. Mr. Havelock, however, expressed his displeasure at this, reminding the Collector that he should have abstained from alluding to the subject, as there were competent officers whose views regarding it were entitled to far greater weight than his."

A MAN named Jacob Blane (says the "Sindian" of the 12th inst.) complained to the Harbour Magistrate, on the arrival of the steamer "Penang" in port from the Persian Gulf, that he was a passenger with an Arab who had brought six females from the port of Bussorah, one of whom, who had told Blane she was a native of Constantinople, died suddenly on the voyage. The deceased, he further said, was apparently well to do as she had on costly ornaments. Blane asserted that she came to her death by foul means, and demanded an investigation into the matter. Mr. Cole sent the case to Mr. Gibbons, who forwarded the same to the police authorities for preliminary investigation. The depositions of Captain Taunton and other officers of the "Penang" were taken yesterday by Mr. McIver, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the case sent up again to Mr. Gibbons. It is probable that it has been dismissed, because one of the women came forward and stated that she is the mother of the deceased, and that she does not believe her daughter was the victim of foul play. Blane, on the contrary, maintained that the deceased told him that her parents were dead. He has, however, no evidence to prove his allegation.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and declining.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester market is very dull.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s. 3d.
8¼lb. do. 10s.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 1d.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 24TH JULY, 4-54 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours 5. Fives 9¼. Fives and a half, 14.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11⅝d.
Freights, Dead Weight, £1 to £1 2s. 6d.
Jute and Seeds, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
No. 40s Mule Twist, 5 annas 7 pies.
Market for Piece Goods rather quicker (? quieter) than for the last few days Market for Twist irregular.

MADRAS, 24TH JULY, 5-24 P. M.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 15¼ premium. Fives, 10 premium. Fours, 4½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Dead weight, £1.
Light freight, £4.
Cotton, £3-5 to £3-17-6.
Interest on Loans, 3½ per cent.
Money Market very easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-8 very—little oing.
No. 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-10—very little doing.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended 18th inst. 18,139 cwts.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 3RD JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Golconda," Captain Dundas, arrived in the harbour about eight o'clock yesterday evening with the English mails of the 3rd July. She left Suez at 6-50 P.M. on the 12th instant, reached Aden at 3-20 P.M. on the 17th, and resumed her voyage at 4-30 A.M. on the following morning. The passengers she brings are as follows:—

From Southampton.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpin, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. J. Milne, Mrs. Fell, Messrs. A. Herbage, W. Strachan, O. Green, Brown and Goldie.

From Marseilles.—Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, Mr. George Hayward, and Mr. C. Peel.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Overland Mail, July 3.)

Sir Robert Napier has arrived in London, and has gone to Windsor on a visit to the Queen.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament have been unanimously voted to Sir R. Napier and the troops engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

The Irish Church Bill was rejected by the House of Lords after three nights' debate by 192 to 97 votes.

A banquet has been given to Mr. Cyrus Field in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Atlantic telegraph. The Duke of Argyll presided, and Sir J. Pakington, Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Bright took part in the proceedings.

The Liberals of Greenwich have determined to elect Mr. Gladstone as their member, irrespective of his return by any other constituency.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan has offered himself as a candidate for the Border Burghs.

A great Orange demonstration has been held at Lisburn.

The French Government is said to be very anxious about the coming elections.

Several public meetings have lately been held in Paris under the new law.

The Pope has summoned a general council of the Roman Catholic Church to meet in the Vatican on December 8, 1869.

A statue to Luther at Worms has been unveiled with great ceremony in the presence of the King of Prussia and other German princes. Queen Victoria sent a telegram expressing her congratulations on the event.

The recent Papal allocution has caused much irritation in Austria. The Vienna Common Council have protested against it as an interference with the laws of their country, and call upon the Government to vigorously resist Papal encroachments.

The young Prince Milan has been formally elected sovereign of Servia.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Mr. E. M. Gordon, Bengal C. S. Retired; Major W. O. Pellowe, Madras Retired List; Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Scott Lillie, and Sir S. Spry.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT NAPIER IN ENGLAND.

Sir Robert Napier arrived in London yesterday morning (July 2). During a few hours' sojourn at the British Embassy at Paris, on Wednesday, he was presented with a congratulatory address by the British residents in that capital. The presentation took place at the British Embassy, in the presence of Lord Lyons and some thirty persons. Sir Robert appeared in excellent health. Captain Lynch, C.B., of the Indian Navy, read the address, which was as follows:—

> "To General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Army lately engaged in Abyssinia.
>
> "SIR,—Your excellency's arrival among us *en route* to England seems a fitting occasion to offer you our warm congratulations on your safe return to Europe from your Abyssinian campaign. We watched your progress with deep interest, felt the difficulties you had to contend with, and admired the consummate skill, determination, and judgment with which you led the gallant men under your command to a successful termination of one of the most extraordinary campaigns in military history. The nations of Europe have seen that England is deterred by no obstacles in redressing the wrongs of our countrymen, and it will doubtless be gratifying to you to be assured that the feeling of admiration and esteem which has prompted us to address your excellency has been shared by the great and generous nation among whom we have our temporary homes.—We have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants, &c.
>
> "On behalf of a committee appointed at a general meeting of British residents in Paris, held at No. 10, Place Vendome, June 30, 1868, under the presidency of Captain Lynch."

Sir Robert Napier, in reply, thanked the meeting for their kindness in presenting to him the address, and said that if he had reason to be proud of anything, it was that he had an army under his command who had most bravely and resolutely performed their duty, in despite of many difficulties which presented themselves. To them the credit was due of having brought the enterprise to a successful issue; and so long as Great Britain had such soldiers she would never lose her high position among the nations of the world. It had been said that British soldiers were not very good engineers, but they had constructed what might be called a bridge of 400 miles in length, to enable them to advance to the accomplishment of the object of the expedition. With such officers and men as he had under his command it was impossible not to succeed. The advance upon the enemy was a kind of crusade in which every individual felt that success depended upon him alone. Such was the spirit which animated all, and the result was what might have been expected under such circumstances.

Captain Lynch then informed Sir Robert that the British Residents in Paris were very desirous of entertaining him and his staff at a dinner, but the gallant general replied that he was naturally anxious to get home as soon as he could to urge the claims of his officers and men on the gratitude of the country. The deputation then took their leave.

Sir Robert left Paris by the night mail on Wednesday and arrived at Dover yesterday morning at a quarter to four o'clock, attended by colonel Dillan, his military secretary; Captain Holland, adjutant-general; and Captain Scott, aide-de-camp. Notwithstanding the early hour, the Mayor, (Mr. J. G. Churchward), and several members of the corporation of Dover, were present to receive Sir Robert, and to welcome him back to England. When the steamer was brought alongside the pier in a few minutes, and the gallant general was recognized amongst the passengers, he was greeted with loud cheers. which he acknowledged by lifting his travelling-cap. As soon as the gangway was fixed, the mayor went on board, and was introduced to the general by Colonel Scott, an old friend of Sir Robert's, who had come to Dover to meet him. Sir Robert, who was evidently much surprised, but gratified at the unexpected welcome he received, at once left the boat, and amidst the cheers of the spectators, who now numbered several hundreds, walked with the Mayor and Sir Luke Smithett to the Lord Warden Hotel, followed by the corporation. He was conducted into one of the large rooms, which was speedily filled by an excited audience. The Mayor then read a congratulatory address, to which Sir Robert Napier responded as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I cannot sufficiently express how very deeply I feel the welcome which you are so kind as to accord to me. I can assure you that it was with feelings of great pride that myself, and the whole of the army I have had the honour to command, accepted the duty on which we were sent, to Abyssinia by the people of England—a duty of no less importance than that of releasing from captivity a number of their fellow-subjects. We have all discharged the duty which the English people desired. I must not myself accept too much of the gratitude you have been so good as to express to-day; for I can assure you, that no general could have been better seconded by his officers and the soldiers than I was (loud cheers.) I had a most excellent second in command in Sir Charles Stavely (cheers); I had most excellent officers in command of the regiments; and of the regiments themselves I cannot speak too highly. You have at Dover one of the regiments that took part in the expedition, the gallant 4th King's Own (applause), and I may say that one spirit animated the whole of the troops. Our camp was filled day and night with men, women, and children, but be it to the honour of England that not a single complaint was made to me against any soldier of even an affront to any person (loud and prolonged cheering.) We entered the country knowing full well the spirit that should guide. We told the Abyssinians, 'We have but one enemy, all the rest are our friends,' and we desired to leave their country with the remembrance in their hearts that we have been friends to them. It was therefore very gratifying that, at the moment of our leaving Abyssinia, the Prince of Tigre, by whose assistance we profited so much, was the last Abyssinian on the border of his country to wish goodby and to wish us God speed (loud applause). In the name of the army I had the honour to command, and on my own behalf, I return you our most sincere thanks for the welcome you have been pleased to accord us; I shall always, I assure you, remember it with the greatest pride, whilst I shall preserve this address as one of the most treasured heirlooms in my family." (enthusiastic cheering.)

Sir Robert was then escorted to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Station, where he partook of refreshments, and then left for London by the 4.30 train, amidst the renewed acclamations of the large concourse of spectators. Sir Charles Staveley was to have accompanied Sir Robert Napier, but missed the mail train at Paris on Wednesday morning. He therefore came to Folkestone by the tidal train, and joined Lady Staveley at Dover in the evening. Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, acting deputy adjutant-general, and Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum, came over by the French mail packet on Wednesday, and proceeded direct to London by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Theodore's son is to be landed at Portsmouth, and will be conveyed thence to Windsor, in order that the Queen may see him.

The arrival of Sir Robert Napier was expected at the Victoria Station, a telegram having been received which stated that he had left Dover by the London, Catham, and Dover line. The railway authorities had placed a saloon carriage at the disposal of the general and his staff. On the Victoria platform, notwithstanding the early hour (half-past six), a number of persons had congregated, and when Sir Robert stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with a hearty cheer. He was met by his son, and drove at once to Cleveland-square, where shortly after ten o'clock he was visited by the Duke of Cambridge. In the course of the afternoon the general visited Sir John Pakington at the War Office. He was not present, as had been expected, at the House of Commons in the evening, and the large crowd that had assembled exhibited some disappointment. Lady Napier, however, was in the Ladies' Gallery, and heard the thanks of the house voted to the army of Abyssinia. She afterwards went to the House of Lords, and heard the speeches in praise of her gallant husband which were delivered in the Upper House.

Sir Robert Napier left Paddington by the 6.15 train, in the evening on a brief visit to her Majesty at Windsor. The train reached Windsor at seven o'clock, and the General was received on the platform by Sir John Cowell, Master of the Royal Household, who had been deputed by the Queen to meet the commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian expedition at the station. Few people were present, but one or two persons recognized Sir Robert, who, with Sir John Cowell, walked quietly up to the Castle, where, it is understood, he will remain the guest of her Majesty until this afternoon.—*Overland Mail.*

THE VOTE OF THANKS BY PARLIAMENT.

THE following are the terms of the vote of thanks passed by Parliament to Sir Robert Napier and the Expeditionary Force. In the House of Lords the resolution was moved by the Earl of Malmesbury, seconded by Earl Russell, and supported by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Derby. In the Commons Mr. Disraeli moved the resolution, and Mr. Gladstone seconded it:—

> "That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished energy, courage, and perseverance with which he conducted the recent expedition into Abyssinia, resulting in the defeat by her Majesty's forces of the army of King Theodore, and the vindication of the honour of the country by the rescue from captivity of her Majesty's envoy and other British subjects, and by the capture and destruction of the strong fortress of Magdala.
>
> "That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Heath, R.N., C.B., for the indefatigable zeal and great ability with which he conducted the naval operations connected with the transport of the troops and stores, upon which the success of the expedition materially depended.
>
> "That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Major-General G. Malcolm, C.B. Major-General Russell, Brigadier-General W. Merewether, C.B, and the other officers of the navy and army, for the energy, gallantry, and ability with which they have executed the various services which they have been called on to perform throughout these arduous operations; that this House doth highly acknowledge and approve the discipline, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy and army, both European and native, during these operations; and that the same be signified to them by their respective commanding officers."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BOMBAY MUTINY MEDAL.

On June 20th, Mr. Adam asked the Secretary of State for India when the correspondence, moved for on March 22, 1867, relating to the grant of the medal to troops and police engaged in suppressing the mutiny and rebellion in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, &c., would be laid upon the table, and whether, taking into consideration the services performed by the troops and police so engaged, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to order the grant of the medal to them.

Sir S. Northcote said that he had been obliged to send to Bombay for the papers, which filled three very large volumes. It would not be presented to the House, but the hon. member had been asked to come and look at it, which he believed he had not done. He believed that the despatches would be gone over and marked, and that such passages would be published as it was desirable to produce. By the last mail he had sent a despatch to the Government of India, in which he had stated his decision that the medal should be given to all persons who had been under fire during the mutiny, and that would include the police. He believed the hon. member would be satisfied with the arrangement which had been come to.

THE BOMBAY BANK BILL.

On June 30th this Bill (with reference to the future proceedings of the Bombay Bank Commission in England) was read a third time and passed.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FRIDAY, 3RD JULY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

THE speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Otway asked the Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the state of public business and the period of the Session, he would object to substitute a measure having a temporary effect, so far as the Indian Council in this country is concerned, for the proposed Government of India Amendment Bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he should feel some difficulty in accepting the proposal or suggestion of the honourable and gallant gentleman, because he thought it would be very difficult to come to an arrangement as to the nature of a measure such as was suggested. There would be three or four vacancies in the Council of India this year, which it would be necessary to fill up. There would, however, be some difficulty in inducing gentlemen to accept the office of Councillor unless they knew with some certainty the nature of their tenure and the prospects of the office. He had himself a suggestion to make with regard to the bill, which he thought would facilitate the passing of the measure this year. The bill contained only six clauses. Of these one had been passed, and clauses 3, 5 and 6 met with very litte objection. The 4th, which related to the appointment of members of the Council in India, he proposed to withdraw from the bill, and bring forward in the Governor General of India Bill. There would then only remain one single clause which fixed the salaries of future members of the Council, but there were several new clauses of which notice had been given by independent members. The bill stood upon the votes to-day for going into committee after the Metropolitan Cattle Bill and the Registration Bill. He would suggest that if the bill would not be brought on until after the opposed business was finished he should be allowed to pass it through committee unopposed, and that honourable members who had given notice of new clauses should bring them up on the report.

ABYSSINIAN DESPATCHES, &c.

(FROM "REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.")

TUESDAY'S "Gazette" contained a very lengthy despatch from Sir Robert Napier, setting forth in detail the services which have been rendered by the officers and troops under his command in Abyssinia. This despatch is accompanied by elaborate reports from the various heads of departments, in which they, in their turn, do justice to their principal subordinates. It is, of course, impossible to summarise such a document as that which General Napier has addressed to the Secretary of India. In certain quarters every effort has been made to disparage Brigadier-General Merewether and Mr. Munzinger, acting consul of Massowa. It will, however, be observed that Sir Robert, who must be considered the best judge of the manner in which these gentlemen performed their duties, acknowledges the important assistance they rendered to the expedition in the respective departments with which they were connected. The Junior United Service Club has conferred honorary membership on Prince Arthur and Sir Robert Napier. Both are Engineer officers, but are distinguished in different ways,—the one by illustrious birth, the other by pre-eminent merit. Further papers connected with the Abyssinian Expedition have been published. They consist principally of selections from the Despatches of Sir R. Napier and enclosures and reports of the officers under him. There are also translations of two communications addressed by Theodore to Sir R. Napier on the 11th and 12th of April, after the victory of the British troops before Magdala. The concluding despatch, No. 9, is from Sir Stafford Northcote to Sir Robert Napier, and is as follows:—

INDIA OFFICE, 1st JULY, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatches, dated the 12th of May and 1st of June, reporting the complete success of the Abyssinian Expedition, the return of the whole force in safety to the coast.

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and the re-embarkation of the greater portion of it.

I have received Her Majesty's gracious commands to convey to you her cordial congratulations, and to tender to your Excellency and your gallant army Her Majesty's warm thanks for the service which you have rendered to the country.

The foresight evinced in your arrangements, the precision with which you have executed them, the combined promptitude and caution which you have displayed throughout the campaign, the skill with which you have conducted your communications with the native chiefs, and the admirable spirit which you have infused into your troops, have enabled your Excellency to carry to a successful issue operations of an almost unparalelled character, overcoming physical difficulties, such as few armies in modern times have encountered, and such as probably no army has ever surmounted with fewer casualties and a smaller loss of life.

Her Majesty has observed with special pleasure the care which has been taken to provide for the wants of the sick and wounded, and while rejoicing to learn that, under the blessing of God, losses sustained in the campaign have been but trifling, desires me to convey to your Excellency her thanks for this foresight, and at the same time to express her gratification at hearing of the satisfactory progress of the wounded towards recovery.

Throughout the campaign your Excellency has been well and ably supported by the divisional and other officers under your command, to whom as well as to the officers employed in the Political Department, I am commanded to express Her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty desires me to convey to the troops, both European and native, her hearty thanks for the zeal, good humour, patience, and fortitude with which they have supported the severe labours and privations of the campaign; for the admirable discipline which has distinguished the entire force; and for the gallantry displayed by those who took part in the final struggle.

It is with peculiar gratification that I find myself charged with the duty of conveying these acknowledgments to the native portion of the army. They have taken a worthy place by the side of their English fellow-soldiers, in an operation on which the attention of Europe has been fixed, and have given the world a striking proof of the extent to which India contributes to the power of the British empire.

Her Majesty has observed with much satisfaction the cordiality with which the naval duties of the expedition have been conducted by Commodore Heath, R. N., and the officers and men of the Royal Navy. The records of your proceedings show to how very great an extent the success of the expedition has depended on this co-operation.

I have submitted to Her Majesty's Government your Excellency's recommendation that a pecuniary grant should be made to the troops in consideration of the gallantry they have displayed, and the hardships and losses which they have endured; and I have the pleasure to acquaint you that they have resolved on granting six months' donation batta to the naval and militay forces.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At
June 28	Helen Scott	... ...	Liverpool.
30	H. L. Richardson	Howes	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
June 26	Daniel Rankin	Hartwell	Greenock.
	Princess of Wales	Le Gallais	London.
27	Matterhorn	Curtis	Liverpool.
	Ne Plus Ultra	Plumer	Do.
30	Sir John Lawrence Stabb	...	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Albuera, London for Bombay, May 29th, 1.10 N, 30.25 W.

British Peer, Bombay for Liverpool, May 29th, 50 miles N. of St. Helena.

Moravia, Dundee for Bombay, June 8th, 51 N. 15 W.

Statelie, Bombay for Liverpool, May 7th, 35 S. 19 E.

BOMBAY.

Bombay University.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 5 P. M.

The Acting Senior Magistrate of Police has received with thanks fifty rupees for the poor-box from "D," and ten rupees from "A Friend."

A Mahomedan girl, aged about eight years, has been missing since Wednesday last. She had on her person when she left her father's house ornaments of the value of Rs. 103.

Yesterday the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court committed a Marwarry, named Sitharam Sewnader, to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 249, the property of Fatma, woman.

A serious row occurred in the "Bombay Harbour Tavern," Duncan Road, on Thursday evening last. It seems that two men of H. M.'s ship "Aroqus," by name Bartholomew Sheehan and John Thomas, were severely assaulted by an American named Hector. One of the injured men was sent to the European General Hospital. Hector is now in the custody of the police.

We see from the weather report, of the sub-collectorate of Colaba for the fortnight ending 15th July that the fall of rain had been favourable and transplanting operations were in progress. Cattle disease was reported to be still apparent in four villages of talooka Alibaugh.

Divine Service will be held in the harbour to-morrow (Sunday) morning on board the H. M.'s troop-ship "Euphrates" at 10 o'clock, and on the s.s. "Great Victoria" at a quarter past 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer. The Rev. James Paterson also will preach on board the ship "David Malcolm," lying off the Mint, to-morrow at eleven o'clock, and on board the ship "Star of the North," lying near Cross Island, at four.

The total number of deaths registered during the past week was 305, being a decrease of 65 over the preceding week, and 50 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 41 more than the total of the week ending 23rd July in last year.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	3	2
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	1	..
	Fort, Northern	39,258	..	2	..	1	5	..	..	8	4
	Esplanade	7,869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	..
B.	Market	75,402	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	16	10
	Mandwee	41,152	..	1	..	7	10	..	..	18	8
	Chukla	41,442	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	8	3
	Oomburkharee	63,020	..	5	..	1	18	..	..	26	6
	Dongree	60,259	..	5	..	11	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	5
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	..	1	..	6	12	..	..	18	3
	Phunuswaree	22,329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
	Kharatulao	25,454	..	1	..	6	5	..	..	12	8
	Koombarwara	23,083	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7
	Khetwaree	29,177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	..
	Girgaon	31,565	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
D.	Chowputee	6,184	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	4
	Walkeshwur	10,094	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	..
E.	Mazagon	21,743	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Tarwaree	9,462	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
	Kamatheepoora	81,678	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	4
	Parel	7,006	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Sewree	5,042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
F.	Sion	12,078	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Mahim	19,459	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
	Wurlee	10,271	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	..
W.	Harbour	32,583	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Non-Resident and Unknown	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
	Bombay	816,562	1	23	2	158	118	2	1	305	73
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		34	9	3	185	120	4	..	355	

The Indo-European Telegraph.—It is stated (says the "Times") that the cargoes of stores consisting of Siemen's iron posts and insulators and of wire left England last week for Persia. These will be transhipped at St. Petersburg into smaller steamers which will take them through the Neva and the Volga to Astrachan, where they will again be transhipped for the ports of Rescht, Lencoran, and Astara on the north coast of Persia. From these ports they will be conveyed to the interior on mules. It is expected they will arrive at their destination (about 5,000 miles distant) in October, when the erection of the line will at once be proceeded with, a staff of superintending engineers having already left this country for that purpose. The three scientific advisers of the company, General Von Luders, the Director-General of Russian Telegraphs; Colonel Von Chavin, Director General of North German Telegraphs; and Mr. W. H. Barlow, C.E., have met lately at Berlin, in order to decide upon the mode of construction of this international work, the execution of which has been undertaken by Messrs. Siemens Brothers, and is to be finished before the end of next year. The cable in the Black Sea is to have three insulated conductors, to be enclosed by a copper sheath, to protect them from oxidation, and against the attacks of marine insects which abound in those regions. The Indian Government have decided to add another conductor to their existing line between Teheran and Kurrachee in anticipation of the increased traffic to be expected from this new line, and the Russian and Prussian Governments have formally declared that, in case of war, the transmission of commercial messages will not be interrupted.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

Fourteenth Day: Friday, July 24.

Mr. W. Best was first called, and the President said—You were good enough to hand us some books. There are two or three entries in these books to which I wish to call your attention with the view of asking you for an explanation. Will you explain the entries in that page, please?—(Showing a book to the witness.)—You see a number of entries there?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do not these initials represent the names of parties to these contracts?—(A.) I do not know till I see the receipts. (Q.) The initials B. and B. represent Brown and Best, I suppose?—(A.) I don't know. (Q.) It is a very large transaction, is it not; and not so very long ago. Will you look to the index? You will find it the same in the index.—(A.) I don't know: I don't recollect that. President—Just read the entry. Witness read "Port Canning shares, joint account B. B. R. T. P. C. M. To purchase these cost a total of Rs. 1,62,600. (Q.) "T." means Tracey, I suppose?—(A.) I don't know. I don't know the transaction at all. I do not know the initials and do not remember the transaction. (Q.) There appears to have been Rs. 1,66,200 paid for these—a very large transaction—in February 1865. Well, now, don't you recollect? Does not this entry refresh your recollection as to this transaction—"By cash paid by P. R. on the 14 shares delivered to him, as taken over at that price?"—(A.) No, I don't remember that transaction at all. Premchund, I suppose, will have an entry of it and will be able to tell you about it. (Q.) Yes, he will be able to tell who took it over from your firm—took this transaction off your hands; but I want to know who entered into that joint transaction with you?—(A.) We must have been in the transaction, because it is in the book, but I don't remember of it. Mr. Tracey's initials are R. L. T., so that it cannot stand for him. (Q.) What does P. and C. M. mean?—(A.) There is nobody with these initials that I have heard of. President—It might stand for a firm?—(A.) I don't think so. I don't know any firm with these initials. (Q.) Then, if you know nothing of this transaction, who does?—(A.) The person who wrote the entry, Mr. Brown. (Q.) Is this Mr. Brown's handwriting?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Whose handwriting is this on the other side?—(A.) It is his also. President—There are not many entries in this book?—(A.) Very few. President—Then it is very odd that you should not recollect so important an entry as that. There is evidently some mystery about it. Witness—It is evident that the names are not shown. (Q.) And do you know why in your books the names were not shown?—(A.) If we were acting as confidential agents, I do not see any necessity for the names being shown. (Q.) Is it not the result of your experience that where there is some concealment there is something wrong?—(A.) Certainly not; I am in the daily habit of concealing what I do as a broker, and there is nothing wrong in that. President—Aye, as a broker. Witness—Well, these are brokers' books. President—These are joint transactions of your firm with other parties. Witness—It is certainly not my experience that where there is concealment there is something wrong. President—Where there is a transaction between a broker and some other parties, the brokers do not conceal the names from themselves, because there is no object in doing so. Witness said that he was willing to give all the information he could; if they had wanted to conceal anything they could have destroyed their books. President—I must say it is extremely unsatisfactory. Now, there is another entry on 9th February 1865, sold from "B. H. Cama," and then, two hieroglyphics, "150 Port Canning shares 1st May, at Rs. 16,000 premium."—Witness—I can tell you something aboutthat. This is incorrectly entered. It is not from or to in this case. It was Byramjee Hormusjee Cama who was to pay brokerage, although he was the buyer. All I recollect of it is that there was a transaction in which 150 Port Canning shares were sold to B. H. C. President—It is put under the head "bought from." Witness—That is because he was to pay the brokerage. (Q.) How do you explain the letters "C. M."?—(A.) It ought to be J. G., I think. (Q.) Then how do you explain it?—(A.) I speak under correction, as I did not carry out that transaction, but I think it stands for the name of the seller. B. H. Cama is the buyer; the transaction is quite well-known in Bombay. (Q.) Then B. H. Cama will be able to tell us about it?—(A.) Certainly. (Q.) And he did not sell them?—(A.) I do not know of his having sold. I always understood he was only the buyer of the shares. (Q.) Then this book must be utterly wrong if he was not the seller?—(A.) He was the person who was to pay the brokerage, and therefore it was put into the first column. (Q.) And why was this?—(A.) Well, it is not in my handwriting and I did not know the transaction at all. He can give you an explanation of it. President—I expected you to be able to give us an explanation of your own books. There are two important entries in your own books of which you ought to be able to give an explanation. Witness—Neither of these were transactions effected by me. President—But you ought to know about your books, sir; you ought to have looked into your books. Witness—I exercised my own discretion in the matter. President—Then, sir, it is by no means creditable to you. You should have been able to give an explanation. Witness—I give the explanation that he bought the 150 Port Canning shares. President—Well, then, the entry is incorrect, for it is put down as a sale from B. H. Cama to somebody else, and the books are improperly kept. Now, I believe you were a party signing this deed of release of Mr. Brown?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you read that release before you signed it?—(A.) I really don't know whether I read it all through or not. (Q.) You are not in the habit of signing deeds without reading them?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know by whom this deed was prepared?—(A.) [illegible] the late Mr. Crawford. President read the preamble of the deed, in which it was said that "the said Forrest L. Brown in the course of his trade and business in India as a broker has become indebted to several persons, corporations, and firms," &c. He then asked—Do you mean to say that all the debts of Mr. Brown were contracted in his business as a broker?—(A.) They were contracted whilst he was carrying on business as a broker. President—That is another thing. Were they contracted in the course of his business as a broker?—(A.) I don't know how to say it. It was while he was carrying on business as a broker. President then continued to read from the deed—"And the said F. L. Brown being presently unable to pay in full the debts in schedule 'A' mentioned," &c., and asked—Are you aware that this deed does not contain any schedule of debts whatever?—(A.) I should suppose it is in his possession. President—I tell you this deed professes to have a schedule 'A,' but there is no such schedule. (Q.) Now, I ask you why it was, or do you know why it was, that the list of persons to whom he was indebted was entirely concealed?—(A.) It was not concealed. (Q.) Well, where is the schedule, then? Why is there no such schedule of the debts?—(A.) I have no doubt there was such a schedule. President—If there had been, it would have been before the signatures?—(A.) No, after the signatures. (Q.) Now, do you mean to swear that there was a schedule "A."?—(A.) I cannot swear anything about it. (Q.) Then why suggest it?—(A.) It says in the deed that there was. (Q.) It says so, but there is nothing of the kind. We should not hold that Mr. Hurrell has sent us an imperfect document. Is there no way in which we can see the persons to whom Mr. Brown was indebted?—(A.) There are the signatures. (Q.) There is nothing to show what amount he was due to these persons. There is no schedule of debts whatever. You are not able to explain that circumstance?—(A.) I don't know what there is to explain about it. President—You signed the deed. Witness—I was aware what his liability was to me at the time, and I have no doubt every banker was aware at the time how much Mr. Brown was in their debt.

Mr. Lidderdale here came forward to the table and said—Act 28 requires that all these accounts should be filed in the High Court, else the release would not be granted.

The President—We have nothing to do with that.

Examination continued—(Q.) Does it not appear mysterious that you are not able to explain large entries in your own books?—(A.) I have explained the entry B. H. C., I think. President—Your only explanation is that the book is utterly untrue. Witness—No, my Lord. President—Instead of being a sale by B. H. C. to some other body—— Witness—There is no such word as "sale." That may stand for the person who was to pay the brokerage. There is no such word as "sale." President—Well, you may stand down. Witness—I wish to state that I have had a letter from Mr. Brown, which he wished me to mention. He says he had no interest in the loan of Heycock & Co.—did not have a pie of it,—but only signed the bill to oblige them. President—Well, we shall probably see Mr. Brown in England. Mr. Venayek Pandoorung says he had only a third of it.

Mr. Best than left the witness-box, and Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama was called. Before Mr. Bomanjee's examination commenced,

Mr. Best again came forward and said—I want to say one other thing. It is not a very pleasant thing to say, but in my previous evidence I think I said I was not aware of any loan in which the name of a bank manager was concealed. I was not aware at the time but there was a loan of about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000 which we signed in the City Bank for the manager of it, Mr. McCulloch. We had no consideration for signing, but we signed for the loan.

Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama was the next witness, and in a rather confused manner spoke to three transactions he had had with the Bank of Bombay, and which the President stated to him, as follows:—I had three separate transactions with the Bank of Bombay. The first was a cash credit for Rs. 2,00,000 on 9th October 1863. There was no security for that, I merely signed a promissory note for the amount. Then there was a bill discounted in my name jointly with Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff on 14th February 1865 for Rs. 1,00,000, and on 27th April 1865 there was another bill in my name for Rs. 2,00,000. I do not remember in whose names these were or what were the exact dates, but I have no doubt I got the loans in my own name or jointly with Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff. President—But these are matters of fact, so you need not "remember" about them. Well, do you know the loss on that Rs. 1,00,000 loan with Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff?—(A.) No. President—Well, I am sorry it is Rs. 99,610, and the total loss Rs. 2,91,350. Witness.—I believe the Rs. 2,00,000 has been paid off. President—I wish we could see that, but perhaps you will make that out presently. Who informed you on 14th February 1865 that the Bank of Bombay was granting cash credits on personal securities alone?—(A.) Pestonjee told me so. I believe it was not generally known in Bombay at that time that the Bank of Bombay was so granting cash credits—at least I did not know. I don't know where Pestonjee got this information. He negotiated this loan with the managers of the Bank of Bombay, I believe. I don't know if any person recommended us for that cash credit. Pestonjee is the person who could give the commission information about that. I can't tell for what purpose that cash credit was obtained. Pestonjee received the money. He said he wanted accommodation to that extent in a few days. The money was really for him, and I did not care to ask why he did not let his own name appear. He said he could not get the credit in his own name and therefore he said he would get it out in my name. The credit was for three months, and to the best of my recollection, I was called upon to repay this money when that time was due. I then asked Pestonjee to pay the amount that was due. And to the best of my recollection he did pay it off by part payments. I was not further troubled about that money till the present time. (Q.) Was Pestonjee very intimate with any of the people of the Bank of Bombay at that time?—(A.) I did not know at that time that he was. President—I did not ask you that way, but do you happen to know if he was?—(A.) I don't know that any portion of this cash credit was outstanding against me up to the present time. I never had a letter on the subject from Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson. (Q.) Well, about that bill discounted jointly with Pestonjee on 14th February 1865 for Rs. 1,00,000, what can you tell us about it?—(A.) That money was obtained for the use of Pestonjee himself. He was a great friend of mine, and I merely put my name to this bill for his accommodation. Pestonjee is not at present living in the Bombay Presidency, and I have heard he is living in the Guicowar's dominions, though I can't say for certain. He has never paid me anything to this loan. President—Then as to the loan on 27th April for Rs. 2,00,000, you got that discounted in your own name, did you not?—(A.) Yes, and to the best of my recollection that was renewed on the deposit of 600 shares of the Commercial Bank. President—That is quite true; there was security lodged then. But was that advance first made on the condition that you should lodge shares?—(A.) That was negotiated by Pestonjee and it was for his benefit, so I do not know anything about it. (Q.) You cannot explain why the security was not lodged till 1st May?—(A.) No. (Q.) You must have been a very intimate friend of Pestonjee's?—(A.) I was. (Q.) And I suppose you knew very well, as a matter of fact, how it was that he got these large advances in your name alone and in his own name conjointly with yours?—(A.) I don't know that. (Q.) You don't know: he never told you?—(A.) At that time he was in a fit condition, I believe, to pay all these loans. He was a wealthy man, and I did not consider it necessary to make any particular inquiries of him about these loans. President—The loan for Rs. 2,00,000 is entirely in your own name?—(A.) Yes, at the request of Pestonjee. (Shown a letter). The signature on this purports to be mine but is not, nor is it that of any partner of mine. The letter is in English, and I do not think it is by Pestonjee, for I don't think he can write English at all. The handwriting of the signature purporting to be mine is the same as that in the body of the letter. The President—You see it is for Rs. 5,00,000. Whose is the cross writing?—(A.) From the signature I believe it to be Premchund's. I can positively deny that that note was written or signed by me. I never applied for a loan of Rs. 5,00,000. The Commission can examine signature and my writing in several letters of mine. President—I should have said the letter was written by a clerk, but I asked you about the signature. Well, how many shares had you in the Commercial Bank at that time? Is it true you had 1,350 Commercial Bank shares on 24th April 1865?—(A.) I had none; I mean to say none in which I was interested. There were perhaps some standing in my name. I was very intimate in my dealings with Pestonjee, but I did not authorize him to make use of my name in borrowing money from the Bank of Bombay—not to the extent of a pie. I am unable to explain this letter in any way. The Commercial Bank shares that were deposited were the property of Pestonjee. This last loan of Rs. 2,00,000 was taken for his accommodation. In fact I mean to say the whole of these loans of Rs. 5,00,000 in my name was used by Pestonjee, and the payments he made in respect of them were all made by him. He negotiated the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 on 27th April 1865, brought the bill, and asked me to give my signature, and I did so. He will be able to explain that transaction. President—And we will live in hopes of seeing him. Can you give us some more explanation how it was you allowed such a large sum as Rs. 5,00,000 to be borrowed in your name?—(A.) When the latter amount was obtained he had assured me he had paid off the previous loans of Rs. 3,00,000. I never went to the Bank of Bombay to see whether these had been paid. President—Is that the way you do business generally?—(A.) I did not go to the Bank. (Shown the bills). These are my signatures, I have nothing else to tell you.

Mr. John Macfarlane, solicitor, was the next witness, and the President said—I believe there were four bills outstanding with the Bank of Bombay in your name. There is one on the 24th June 1864, drawn by John Macfarlane and Merwanjee Bhownuggur, Rs. 15,000. Witness—That is a mistake. That is a bill to which my name was attached for the Bombay Oil Pressing Company, and that was withdrawn altogether. President—Wait a moment. Your name is attached?—(A.) Yes. President—Then on 15th July 1865 there is one to John Macfarlane and F. L. Brown Rs. 30,000, afterwards renewed to the extent of Rs. 20,000?—(A.) Yes. President—On that there was a loss of Rs. 19,400. Then on 18th February 1865 to John Macfarlane and Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur, Rs. 30,000; and on 21st April 1865 to Brice & Co., G. Taylor, John Macfarlane, and Nowrojee Ardaseer Rs. 1,00,000. There was a large loss on that, Rs. 75,000. Now, was there any security taken on any one of these advances?—(A.) None whatever; nothing but promissory notes. With regard to the first advance, that with Merwanjee Bhownugger, it was a promissory note given to the Bank of Bombay for the Oil Pressing Company, which is a company being wound up. Merwanjee was one of the directors and he sent and asked me to sign, as the Bank of Bombay required the signatures. It was believed at that time the Company was perfectly sound and I signed the note. I should mention that the Bank of Bombay entered their claim against the Company and not against me in this transaction. The next transaction was so far as I can recollect negotiated by Mr. Brown. He negotiated for that loan with the managers of the Bank—I believe Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson. I heard of no difficulty whatever with regard to that loan. We were not asked for any security. We had no recommendation to Mr. Blair. The money was obtained by Mr. Brown and myself and divided for necessary purposes. We did not go into any share transactions with this money. I don't recollect what that money was specially devoted to. I cannot say from whom I bought shares at that time. The loan of Rs. 30,000 on the 18th February 1865 was obtained by me. I negotiated it with the manager, either Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson. I have seen both of them often. I met with no difficulty and don't recollect any remark being made as to the two bills outstanding in my name. The bill with Mr. Brown was renewed several times, and on one occasion each of us paid off Rs. 5,000 and a half of the interest. The third bill, that with Framjee, was obtained for the purpose of investing the money in shares, but I cannot recollect from whom these shares were to be bought. Framjee managed to buy the shares and I got the money. He was in the habit of seeing the brokers, and invariably arranged matters with regard to the shares. I believe he is at present in Bombay. With regard to the next transaction, that with Messrs. Brice, G. Taylor, J. Macfarlane, and Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur, I think Mr. Brice obtained that from the Bank of Bombay. I think he negotiated this bill with the manager of the Bank, but I am not certain. My recollection is that Mr. Brice agreed to get this money on property in which we were jointly interested. The loan was upon a land purchase; and I did not hear of any difficulty in connection with it. President—Brice & Co. had bills outstanding, Mr. Taylor had enormous amounts, you had two or three yourself, and Nowrojee had some also, and yet was there no difficulty?—(A.) No, I did not hear that there was any difficulty. Mr. Brice told us simply that he had arranged the loan, when we had to sign a promissory note and then we got the money. I did not hear of any arrangement for security. I believe that the purpose for which this money was wanted was stated at the time. President—Now I believe you were a party signing Brown's release, were you not?—(A.) I was. I did not attend the meeting. I looked over the deed and knew the purport of it, but I did not take much trouble, as I thought the only transaction I had with Mr. Brown was this matter of Rs. 20,000 in which we were liable to the Bank of Bombay, and I scarcely supposed I was a creditor. The President—Ah; can you explain to us how it was these recitals crept into the deed? (reading the portions on which Mr. Best had been examined). Did you see at the time that there was a schedule A showing the debts and transactions?—(A.) No; I cannot say I did. I have explained that I took very little trouble in the matter. I scarcely believed myself a creditor, but I, believing that I possibly might be so to a small extent, signed the document. I felt very little interest in the matter. (Q.) You did not believe these large debts had been contracted in business simply as a broker, I suppose?—(A.) No, I did not. President—I should like very much to see a list of his debts, and that is what we cannot get at. Do you know who prepared that?—(A.) I believe it was prepared in the office of the late Mr. Crawford. (Q.) Do you recollect a certain time-bargain between Mr. Tracey and yourself, but rather in the name of Mr. Morrison and yourself, to deliver Port Canning shares on the 1st July?—(A.) I had no such transaction in Port Canning shares; the only one I had was in Back Bay shares. President—Yes. I was mistaken. They were Back Bay shares. (Q.) I had no knowledge till yesterday that Mr. Tracey was in any way connected with these. I thought I was buying them from Mr. Morrison of the Asiatic Bank. He was the person who transacted the business with me, through Mr. Brown, as broker. I can tell about the time. The Back Bay shares were issued in July 1865, and this was in October or November, 1864. I had not the least idea that Mr. Tracey had anything to do with the sale till I was told by Mr. Chaumtrell (the Secretary of the Commission) yesterday. In the first instance I believed I was dealing with Mr. Morrison simply as an individual. Afterwards I was given to understand it was the Asiatic Bank, and not till yesterday did I know Mr. Tracey had any connection with the matter. President—Are you able to give any information as to that transaction—why there was any secrecy with Mr. Tracey's name?—(A.) I cannot give any reason for that. (Q.) And as to why Mr. Morrison's name was put forward?—(A.) When I heard that the Asiatic Bank was interested I supposed Mr. Morrison had got authority to carry out these transactions in his own name. I am not able to explain it any further. I am not a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay.

Dr. Bhau Dajee was then examined by the President. Q.—I believe you are an eminent medical practitioner. You are not a trader in any way?—(A.) No. President—Well, I wish to ask a few questions of you about your transactions with the Bank of Bombay. You had two loans at the head office and two at the Kalbadavie branch. On 16th November 1864 you obtained at the head office a loan of Rs. 30,000, and another at the same office on 20th December 1864 for Rs. 30,000—these resulting in a loss of the total amount. Then there were two bills discounted at the Kalbadavie Branch, one on 26th January 1865 for Rs. 50,000 and another on 16th February 1865 for Rs. 25,000, the total amount of these advances being Rs. 1,35,000.—(A.) Yes. I gave no security on any of these—but merely signed a promissory note. For the first two I applied personally to the Bank. I was first introduced to the Bank by Premchund Roychund, whom my brother used to attend and occasionally myself. I had had dealings with the Bank before, and had paid all these regularly. I was not asked for any security, nor was I asked why a person like me, if not trading or speculating, could be in want of money. This money was for speculation—to buy shares. I bought them in the bazaar, through brokers, from different parties. I don't know from whom they were bought, as the most of the share certificates were blank—merely allotment certificate endorsed. (Q.) Did these pass in that sort of way here?—(A.) Yes. I am not able to say from whom I bought the shares. (Q.) You did not think it wise to apply to your friend Premchund to get you the shares?—(A.) No. I did not apply to him about them. President—Well, we will now go to the second class of transactions about which I must ask you a great deal more. How did you get the loan of the 26th January at Kalbadavie when you were due Rs. 60,000 at the head office? Did you first go to the head office and apply to Mr. Robertson or Mr. Blair?—(A.) I had a note from Premchund to them and delivered it. I don't have that note now: it must be in the possession of the Bank. On delivering it I got the Rs. 30,000. President—Not at the head office?—(A.) It is the head office I am speaking of, President—Well, you have quite misunderstood me. I am done about that, though you did not tell us before that you had a note from Premchund. I ask you now, did you, having the Rs. 60,000 outstanding at the head office, apply there for the Rs. 50,000?—(A.) No, sir; I don't remember applying at the head office for that. (Q.) Then how was it, having this debt at the head office, you came to the Kalbadevie Branch for the Rs. 50,000?—(A.) I was recommended by Premchund to go there and apply. He told me he had arranged there and that if I applied to them I would get a loan. I had previously applied to Premchund to help me himself. I used to take his advice in money matters, and after my application for his assistance, he told me one morning that he had arranged a loan at the Kalbadavie Branch Bank. That was altogether a verbal conversation. After that I went to the Kalbadavie Branch Bank, saw Mr. Bullock, told him I was asked by Premchund to see him and that I wanted Rs. 50,000. I don't think I told him I had Rs. 60,000 outstanding at the head office. To the best of my recollection he did not enquire if I had anything outstanding at the head office: nor do I think he asked why he had the pleasure of seeing me there instead of at the head office. There was no difficulty made at all. It had been arranged by Premchund. All that was done was that I signed a promissory note, got the money in a few minutes and then left. That Rs. 50,000 was obtained partly for speculation and partly for paying some margin on a large number of shares that I had bought and mortgaged. I forget all the names I had bought from, but Gopalchund was one, and I think I paid some margin money to the Indian Peninsula Bank, but I am not certain. At about this date I received an advance of Rs. 28,000 from Premchund. That was on account of some Back Bay shares which he had bought and sold for me at some profit. This was a voluntary upper of his. I am quite sure this Rs. 50,000 was not got from the bank to pay shares to Premchund,—not a rupee of that money went to him. President—Then on 16th February you got another advance from the Kalbadevie branch in your name jointly with your brother. Witness—That was to my brother—it did not come to me—and he placed some security in the Bank for it. I do not have any share in this. I don't know by whose influence it was obtained when we had so much money outstanding. President—Now just consider. Did you not take some recommendation from Premchund or any body?—(A.) He will tell you about that. President—Now you need not tell us your brother will give us that information and trouble us calling him if you know about it yourself.—Witness—I would gladly tell you, but I don't know. I did not see Mr. Bulluck about this loan in any way, nor, though he is one of our trustees, have I seen him or had any conversation with him about this Rs. 25,000. Nor do I know how this loan was obtained: it is only from casual conversation with my brother that I know about it, and I do not know if the shares were given up to the Bank at the time. President—I want you to be particular about that, because the bank officials had no authority at that time to give money on shares. Witness—I don't know further about it. President—In the statement of your affairs you are put down as getting Rs. 25,000 with your brother on some Back Bay shares. Would you be surprised to find there was no security at all taken on shares at that time, in February?—(A.) I have no knowledge of the business of the bank, myself. President—But I put it to you in this way. You say it is a loan to your brother on security so as to make it appear a regular transaction. It is not so. The shares were not got till 21st April, a long time after. Witness—It may be so, I cannot give any additional information about how this loan was repaid. There was a trust deed executed by me in July 1865, the Bank of Bombay signed it. President—Now I wish you to be particular about this—Are you quite sure you did not apply at the head office first in January and there fail to get the loan for some reason or other which I don't know? Are you quite sure about that this you did not apply?—(A.) I think I am quite sure. Mr. Melvill—You never made any application which was refused at the head office?—(A.) No, sir. It is sure to be there if there is any written one.

Sorabjee Byramjee Colla deposed—There are two bills outstanding in the name of Cassondass Vassondass and myself with the Bank of Bombay. Cassondass was my mehta, and he was a party to those bills because the Bank of Bombay required two names. Q. And is that the usual way in the bazaar of meeting the difficulty with the Bank of Bombay—putting in your mehta's name?—(A.) Yes. The two transactions were,—on 6th January 1865 Rs. 50,000, and on 1st March 1865, Rs. 50,000—on which there was a loss of Rs. 87,866. There were advances to me by the Bank of Bombay previous to 6th January—for a loan of Rs. 40,000 and another of Rs. 50,000, the former was along with Mr. DeQuadros. There was no transaction for Rs. 1,00,000. (Shown a note.) I remember sending in that slip for a discount. The amount due on 6th January was Rs. 90,000, not Rs. 1,00,000. The first loan was obtained by me. I went to Mr. Blair and asked him for the loan and he told me to come in the evening. He did not tell me whom he would consult and I don't happen to know whom he had consulted. I went on another day and he told me I could get the loan. I was unknown to Premchund at that time. I did not ask him to interfere for me to get that money. I am not aware of his having done so. As to the next transaction on 1st March, I went to Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson. The Rs. 50,000 was outstanding at that time, but the Rs. 90,000 were paid, and I think I had paid Rs. 5,000 of the Rs. 50,000. No security was asked for this second transaction. When the first was due he had asked me for a part payment of Rs. 5,000 which I agreed to pay and then got the rest renewed. There was no difficulty in obtaining this second loan. I did not get a recommendation by any body of the first loan. I paid Rs. 25,000 into the East India Bank and the Presidency Bank, and the second I paid to my account in the Commercial Bank and aftewards used it.

Bomanjee Framjee Cama was then called, but a Parsee appeared and stated that he was ill and had a medical certificate to show the Commissioners if they wished it. The President remarked that that was unnecessary and they would meantime proceed with the next witness.

Mr. Candass Narrondass—I am a merchant and deal in cotton. I am one of the persons who signed the note on which Premchund obtained 25 lakhs. President—Well, I will ask you about that afterwards. There are two transactions outstanding against you. On 8th May 1865 a discount was got by you for 3 lakhs. Did you either obtain the discount or get a renewal on that day?—(A.) There is a credit to the account of the Bank of Bombay in this ledger of one lakh, dated 19th April 1866. (Q.) There was a loan of 3 lakhs on 8th May 1865. Can you read English, though you require an interpreter?—Look at at that letter. Witness, having looked at the letter said—I do not know for what purpose Premchund asked for any loan in my name. (Q.) Do you know anything of the loan for 3 lakhs in your name?—(A.) I cannot find any trace of that transaction in my books. (Q.) Then just look at that letter from Premchund Roychund asking for 3 lakhs for you. Is that his handwriting?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) On 8th May the books show that this 3 lakhs was paid to you. Did you ever get any of that 3 lakhs?—(A.) I have never received any such amount. I cannot find that I have received it from the books. President—Just look again at your book. Witness—Here is my cash account for 8th May, and there is no entry of the credit from the Bank of Bombay on that date. President—It may not have been paid into your credit at all; you may have owed Premchund some money at that time. Witness—Even if that were the case there would be an entry of such a transaction in Premchund's account. Here is Premchund's account, and there is no entry to his debit in that month. (Q.) Do you remember of applying for 3 lakhs at that time?—(A.) I do not remember of it. I have lost my memory. (Q.) If Premchund wrote that note, then you say he did it without your authority?—(A.) Yes. He transacted all my business on my behalf. (Q.) What do you mean by that last observation?—(A.) I do not remember for what purpose be obtained the money. President—You need not be at all alarmed, for that money has all been paid off. Witness—That may be, but as I cannot find any corresponding entry or any trace of the transaction in my book I cannot say. The first transaction I had with the Bank of Bombay was one for two lakhs, dated 27th September 1865. Up to that time I had had no transactions whatever with the Bank of Bombay. The President—Well, then, we shall come to that last transaction of 27th September 1865, as you know nothing of the first. Was any security given; I mean originally, not afterwards?—(A.) There was no security at that time. (Q.) You were not asked to give any?—(A.) This loan was negotiated by Premchund; in fact all my transactions were negotiated by Premchund. (Q.) For what purpose was this money received?—(A.) Out of the two lakhs, I paid one lakh to the Brokers' Bank, and Rs. 96,800 to the Commercial Bank on that very day, 26th September. (Q.) In respect of what transactions did you pay these sums? To whose accounts did you pay them?—(A.) To my own account. (Q.) Did the money go for your usual purposes of trade, or for what?—(A.) To my running account. (Q.) How was it that Premchund managed everything for you in regard to these transactions with the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I had confidence in him and had been a friend of his for many years; and it was because I had full reliance upon him that I allowed him to manage my affairs. (Q.) I suppose you allowed him commission for getting the money for you?—(A.) No. (Q.) He did it entirely out of friendship?—(A.) And in many transactions he was interested with me as partner to the extent of one-half. (Q.) For what period of time did these joint transactions go on?—(A.) The transactions ended when I failed, on 29th September 1866. The first transaction was in the Samvat year 1908, 1909, or 1910. (Q.) Did they extend over 1864, 1865, and 1866?—The Interpreter—They extended over upwards of fifteen years. The President—Then he has been carrying on joint transaction with Premchund Roychund for fourteen or fifteen years before his failure?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I suppose that was the reason why you eventually became surety for him for the 25 lakhs?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) The fact is that for fifteen years before your bankruptcy you had been mixed up in trade and other matters with Premchund?—(A.) In several transactions which are entered in my books. (Q.) By several transactions you mean a great many?—(A). Yes. When he asked me to become surety for him, in connection with the loan of 25 lakhs, I at first declined to do so. He then assured me that he had given security to the Bank to the amount of 39 lakhs of rupees, consisting of jewels and landed property; and he further told me that I was not the only surety—that his father and Cursondass Madhowdass were also sureties; and therefore I did not hesitate. (Q.) Have you paid any money to the Bank of Bombay on account of the 25 lakhs?—(A.) No, nor did I receive any portion of that money. When the loan was about to become due I said to Premchund that the Bank would call upon me for the amount; and I asked him what I was to do in that case. He wrote a letter to me. (Letter produced). The President—We shall keep this letter. Witness—Will the Commissioners be good enough to take a copy of it? The President—We shall give you it back in a short time; we shall not take it with us to England. Witness—I shall have to produce it at the Insolvent Court, for it contains reasons for my going to the Insolvent Court. My hearing comes on on 17th August, and I shall have to produce it then. The President—Well, you shall have it before then. Witness—After that I became security for him for 6 lakhs to the Bank of Hindostan and for 5 lakhs to the London, Asiatic, and American Bank; and besides he was a partner with me in cotton transactions amounting to 28,000 bales, and in share transactions on which there is a loss of 17 lakhs of rupees. President—I want to ask you a few more questions. This is the schedule which you have presented to the Insolvent Court (showing schedule)?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do not you represent there that you owe to the Bank of Bombay about 5 lakhs of rupees?—(A.) No. Rs. 2,55,717 exclusive of my surety for the 25 lakhs, and even then two lakhs and odd are secured by shares and other things mentioned in the schedule. (Q.) I am quite aware that the two lakhs are secured; I want to know what makes it Rs. 2,55,000.

The Commissioners then adjourned for tiffin, and on their again sitting the examination was continued. (Q.) Are you now able to explain these entries?—Interpreter—He has prepared a sketch account showing his transactions with the Bank of Bombay. Rs. 82,254 was received from the Bank of Bombay on 7th June 1866. This was paid away for certain hoondies upon joint account held by the Bank of Bombay. These hoondies were drawn upon him by Premchund's agents in the Mofussil on account of purchases of cotton. He does not remember whether this money was drawn upon his account or overdrawn. Another sum of Rs. 40,000 was drawn by him from the Bank of Bombay on 26th May 1866, and another sum of Rs. 40,000 on 23rd May 1866. (Q.) What were these large sums drawn for?—(A.) To pay hoondies by Premchund's branch houses in the Mofussil. (Q.) And another sum was drawn for the same purpose?—(A.) Yes, and one lakh of rupees received on a promissory note from the Bank of Bombay on 19th April 1866, which fell due on 22nd June 1866. (Q.) What was that one lakh obtained for?—(A.) Chiefly to pay for hoondies drawn by Premchund's branch houses in the Mofussil. That makes the total amount received from the Bank of Bombay Rs. 2,62,254-4-0, and I have paid into the Bank in hard cash on 28th May Rs. 3,100, and deposited at the bank on 17th September 1866 Rs. 3,436-9-0, the proceeds of silks sold and realised by the Bank on my account. That reduced the debt due to the Bank to Rs. 2,55,717-12-0. The last item of one lakh was obtained by me on a promissory note, and the others were sums overdrawn on account, but all these transactions were negotiated and managed by Premchund. (Q.) Have you got any other letters from Premchund?—(A.) Yes, here is one regarding my standing surety for Premchund for 11 lakhs obtained from other banks. Interpreter read the letter, which was as follows:—"I have drawn bills on Cardwell, Parsons, & Co. by this mail for £30,000, for the purpose of enabling shipments of cotton to be made in your name." Witness—Therefore he requisted me to sign these bills of exchange and the condition was that the documents would follow. On the faith of these assurances I endorsed the bill of exchange, but Premchund did not give me the shipping documents as promised; and I had to give away my landed property on that account. President—Tell him I can only enter into what relates to the Bank of Bombay. If he has any letters relating to the Bank of Bombay we shall be obliged by having them. Witness—I have another letter here from Premchund. When he got me to give my signature, he wrote in this way. (Q.) What transaction do you refer to?—(A.) I cannot exactly say, because this bears no date. (Q.) But does it refer to any transaction with the Bank of Bombay? If not we cannot hear it.—(A.) Being without date I cannot say, but I request the Commission to be so good as to hear what he says in this letter.—The Interpreter read, "I regard you as my father; God alone knows in what light I esteem you." (Laughter.) President—But this does not refer to the Bank of Bombay. You had better stand down. We shall call you again. Witness—When I was in possession of money and funds he entreated; he held out promises to me which he did not afterwards fulfil; and he has ruined me. President (to interpreter)—Well, tell him I am very sorry that I have not the power to do justice to him. But he may stand down at present.

Mahomed Cassumbhoy was then called.—Is there a sum outstanding against the firm of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Sons, & Co., of which you are a partner, in respect of a bill discounted on 27th May 1865 for Rs. 1,50,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And what has been the loss upon that transaction? Rs. 93,910, is it not?—(A.) There was a promissory note given for the Rs. 1,25,000. President—I am coming to that. Was not there a bill discounted on 27th May 1865 on which there is a sum still outstanding?—(A.) My elder brother conducted and managed these transactions; he is dead. (Q.) Well, try to answer the question. The question was repeated.—(A.) Very likely, but without books I cannot say. (Q.) Have you not got your books here?—(A.) They are in the possession of the Official Assignee. (Q.) But you don't doubt the fact? Don't give us so much trouble about it?—(A.) If the books shows it to be so it must be correct, though I have no personal knowledge of it. I did not manage that transaction myself. (Q.) Was not there a previous loan in 1864?—(A.) Very likely there was. (Q.) But have you not got a note in your hand containing these very particulars I want?—(A.) I have got this item from my schedule, dated 26th November 1865—"Rs. 1,25,000 on a promissory note." (Q.) But was there not a loan in 1864?—(A.) Perhaps there was, but I don't know. (Q.) Was there not a transaction on 26th November 1864?—(A.) I cannot say. Perhaps my mehta will be able to tell you. President—Very well, let him come into the box if he will be able to tell us, you may stand down.

The mehta was then examined. (Q.) Did not the firm of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Sons, and Co. get a bill discounted on 27th May 1865 for Rs. 1,50,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, what is the sum outstanding on that bill now?—(A.) Rs. 1,25,000 is the amount stated in the schedule filed before the Court (Q.) Was not there a previous loan in November 1864?—A.) Yes, for two or three years the firm had transactions with the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Was not it about 26th Novemller 1864 that this loan was got?—(A.) I do not remember. President—Look at your books and see whether you did not get a loan on 26th November 1864. Witness—The books are with the Official Assignee. (Q.) Was any security given for this loan of Rs. 1,50,000?—(A.) No. (Q.) How did you get that loan?—(A.) Perhaps the Bank of Bombay gave credit to the firm. (Q.) But by what means did you get it—by whose influence?—(A.) I do not know that. (Q.) Your master who was in the box before you seems to be a very young man. How long has he been engaged in business. (A.) He has been interested in the firm since it was established in 1859. President—He seems to know very little about it then. (A.) The transactions were managed by his elder brothers. (Q.) Well, do you know for what purpose this discount was obtained for Rs. 1,50,000?—(A.) For the purpose of making payment in the course of business. (Q.) Was it to purchase shares?—(A.) I do not remember that.

Mr. Best here came to the table and asked to be allowed to make a statement. He said—It is with reference to the entry of 150 Port Canning shares. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama was the seller of those shares. I only spoke from hearsay, and I only ascertained this afternoon by referring to the person who I thought was the broker in the transaction, but who I find was the purchaser.

President—Who was it?

Mr. Best—Mr. John Gordon. That name must be meant by the letters J. G. in the entry. The sale, however, was never admitted. I have a letter from Mr. Gordon which I will put in if you wish it. I did not know Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, and only heard of the transaction from Mr. Brown.

The President—Well, what was the reason why the name did not appear fully.

Mr. Best—I do not know. There is no reason why it should not, but that book is only our memorandum for making out our bills, and was never intended for reference.

The President—But these books are always liable to be required at any time before a court of justice.

Mr. Best—We did not write our books under the impression that they would be required by any body except ourselves.

The President—Have you heard anything about the other entry?

Mr. Best—I have consulted several persons and I have not the least idea whose initials are meant. B. B. C. may stand for Back Bay Company. I do not know that it does, but it has struck me there may have been some purchase of Back Bay shares amongst these. This is the only explanation of B. B. C. which has struck me, and if that is not the meaning I have not the least idea what it means.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, member of the firm of Cowasjee Rustomjee Pochajee, was then examined. (Q.) You had some transactions jointly with Sorabjee Nowrojee Nanabhoy?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, there was a credit on 16th March 1865 for one lakh?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And then there were discounts on 15th August and 22nd August 1865, the first for Rs. 52,000 and the second for Rs. 30,000?—(A.) I do not remember. (Q.) But you had some advances on these dates?—(A.) The moneys were received by Sorabjee. We gave our signatures only to notes, and I don't know anything further. The witness seemed to know nothing of any of the transactions spoken of by the President, and what had been taken down of what he said was ordered to be struck out, the President remarking that another member of the firm should have been sent who knew something about the firm's affairs. In answer to the President the witness stated that Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee could give the desired information.

Mr. W. Bullock, late manager of the Kalbadavie Branch of the Bank of Bombay, was then examined, chiefly as to whether he received any instructions on which to act when he took charge of the branch, the President intimating that his examination as to special transactions would not be for some time yet.

We are obliged by pressure on our space to keep over Mr. Bullock's evidence.

The Commission adjourned at about 4 o'clock till Monday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAGISTERIAL DECISIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Inconsistencies occur every day and in every path of life, but one is not prepared to meet with them in the administration of justice. It was only a mail or two back that a young jail-bird gave a visitor of one of the metropolitan prisons his experience of the Court he found it most profitable to patronise. Taking up your paper of the 23rd inst., one is led to wish himself the good fortune of being tried in Mr. Nana Morojee's Court in the Fort, in preference to Mr. Warden's in Mazagon, should he have occasion to pummel a [illegible] able. A seaman named Shaw was brought up to the Fort Police Court charged with tearing the coat, giving a blow in the eye, cutting the skin of a constable, in the execution of his duty. John Bannan kicked twice and tore off the trousers—a nasty trick I will admit—of another constable; and was placed therefor before the Mazagon Court. The Fort Magistrate awarded a punishment of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment to the offender brought before him, whilst the Mazagon Magistrate fines his offender Rs. 50, or, in default of payment, to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. In the abstract, the crimes of which Shaw and Bannan were charged were identical: both resisted policemen in the execution of the office, barring of course the deprivation of breeches in the one case, which was fully made up by the tapping of claret in the other; and to the unsophisticated it would seem that the punishment ought also to have been identical in both cases; but I suppose magistrates are not unlike doctors, and must be allowed to disagree at times. If so, Bannan will find it a great saving of time to come to the Fort the next time he wants to wallop a policeman. Inconsistencies of this sort, one would imagine, might be avoided if the Chief Magistrate had the power of revision before sentences are carried into execution. Of course the dignity of the junior magistrates would suffer by the operation; but the public, whose dignity is not a matter of lesser consideration, would have the benefit of even-handed justice.

We are daily reading comments on the Carthy, Cameron, and McDonnell trials, in which unfavourable contrasts and comparisons are drawn, and Sir William Mansfield gets pretty freely mauled for what is supposed to be a leaning to mercy in one instance and the reverse in another. The Commander-in-Chief in India is a great lawyer (for a soldier, I mean,) and he has explained his reasons for using his prerogative of mercy in one case and refusing it in another, and his remarks appear to be sound. He has, however, used his best efforts in all cases brought before him to get courts-martial to be consistent in their awards, and I think that a similar supervising power if entrusted to a chief magistrate, being a barrister, would have a good effect, and would prevent such men as Bannan being put into jail for six weeks for an offence which he could have expitiated with a fortnight's incarceration had he committed it a couple of miles distant. It might also have the effect of placing the man Shaw into prison for six weeks, instead of a fortnight, for the serious offence of resisting the police in the execution of duty—a crime that ought to be severely punished if we would have the law respected by men who have ceased to respect themselves.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 19th July.

Just as the cultivators and others were beginning to despair we have had a copious fall of rain, which though light is steady. It has been raining since yesterday, and is pouring while I write.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur is evidently an unhappy man, for he has the misfortune to be surrounded by creatures who appear to make it their business to create internal feuds and dissensions in H. H.'s household. Two of H. H.'s near relations, Jallumsungjee and Bhowsungjee, received intimation the other day from one of the ministry that they should leave the capital as their presence was offensive to the Jam. Their reply was that if H. H. would tell them so at the durbar and give his reasons for desiring their departure, they would consider the matter; otherwise they did not, from their position, feel bound to obey orders conveyed through an attendant. No decisive step has as yet been taken against them, but as they are thorns in the side of the ministry the Jam may yet be induced to give effect to his servants' wishes. The reason that is given for the ministry's wishing Jallumsungjee and Bhowsungjee to leave the capital is, that they may not have obstacles in the way of their inducing the Jam to squander away money towards having his reputed son Kaloobha acknowledged as heir-apparent, which measure these two individuals have strenuously opposed; or that it may act as a means of coercing them to agree to such a thing being done.

The Political Agent has, I believe, set his face against the monstrous proposal of the Jam's ministry in favour of the boy Kaloobha, and has distinctly made them understand that without the unanimous consent of the brotherhood, the proposal would not be considered. Opinions being divided among the brotherhood as to the propriety of giving in to the Jam's wishes, this attempt to coerce the dissentients has no doubt been resisted, in order that they might gain their point. I have conversed with one or two chiefs of the Jhareeja Rajpoot caste on the subject of the boy Kaloobha and of the Jam's intention towards him, and they feel indignant that such a measure should have been contemplated, when the Jam could well select a fit successor from amongst his own family, and appear to feel it a gross insult to the Jhareeja tribe that such a proposal should ever have been made. I do not believe that the Jam is quite so anxious about the matter as his ministry who have most powerful objects in view, namely, their own aggrandizement. The conduct of this ministry has been open to much suspicion, so much so that an order from the Home Government exists for their expulsion from the province should necessity exist, and surely such necessity is too apparent from the circumstances above narrated. I hear from respectable sources that the corruptions practised by men clothed in brief authority at Nowanuggur are so great that I might well exclaim with Longfellow—

> "But in the course of time the laws of the land
> were corrupted;
> Might took the place of right, and the weak were
> oppressed, and the mighty
> Ruled with an iron rod."

A Hindu Dramatic Corps, under the leadership of one Rambhow, has arrived here and given several performances. A special performance for the delectation of the European community was given last Friday, at the expense of our hospitable Political Agent, Colonel Anderson. A caricature of the Durbaree Courts elicited great applause and created roars of laughter. Rambhow excels in low comedy. The company intend, I hear, to perform in English shortly, which would be a treat in this dull station.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 15th July 1868. Present—H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Hon'ble G. N. Taylor, Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Hon'ble H. S. Maine, Hon'ble John Strachey, Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

NEILGHERRY COMMISSIONER'S SMALL CAUSE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes, be taken into consideration. He said that it was unnecessary to add anything to the explanation given when he had introduced the Bill. It was a mere supplement to the Madras Act for appointing a Commissioner to administer civil and criminal justice on the Neilgherry Hills, and was necessitated by the Local Council's want of legislative power.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the bill was passed.

INOCULATION (KUMAON AND GARHWAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey introduced the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month. The Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government. Its most important section was taken from the English statute 3 and 4 Vic., C. 29 (An Act to extend the practice of vaccination.)

The motion was put and agreed to.

NON-REGISTRATION OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the Bill to exempt certain instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month. He said that the first and third clauses of the schedule related to documents connected with the settlement of the land revenue, the object and grounds of exemption of which were explained when leave was asked for the introduction of the Bill. The proposed exemption of survey records provided for in the second clause was governed by precisely similar considerations. In regard to the sanads covered by the fourth clause, the object of the proposed exemption was to rectify past omissions. But he thought that there were no less cogent reasons for making the exemption applicable to documents of this class that might be issued hereafter, equally with those which had been heretofore granted. He held that such grants, made by the Government as a reward for special service, stood on a very different footing from ordinary conveyances, and that it was politically inexpedient that the law should admit of any question of the validity of such documents, owing to the non-observance by the grantees of the form of obtaining their registration. Provision had been made in section 1 for determining the effect of exemption as regards the value to be attached by the Courts to the exempted documents, when put in evidence, and for giving retrospective effect to the privileged status conferred by the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

TENANCY OF LAND (PUNJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjab. He said it was only necessary to state that, with the general consent of the Council, the Bill would be referred to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with a request that he would obtain the opinions thereon of the Judges of the Chief Court and of such local officers as he might think fit to consult

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwal—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Cockerell, and the mover.

On the Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Strachey, and the mover.

The Council adjourned till the 22nd July 1868.

THE THREE FORMS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

(*Pioneer.*)

The great divisions of British India are administered by one or other of three distinct sets of official machinery. The two southern presidencies, Madras and Bombay, have Governors and Councils; Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab have Lieutenant-Governors; Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah have Chief Commissioners.

The three systems represent three degrees of dependence of the local authority on the Central Government of India. The distance of Madras and Bombay rendered it imperative that their administrations should not be subjected to constant references to the Governor-General in Calcutta. The Governors of the southern presidencies were therefore empowered to correspond direct with the Secretary of State at home, and in this arrangement the Crown only followed the traditions of the company. Madras and Bombay had from the first been treated as distinct political entities, and when the supervision of all India was vested in the President of the Bengal Council, under the style of Governor-General, they preserved their right of communicating directly with, and of being directly subject to, the Court of Directors. In Imperial questions, in matters of legislation or of finance, in the general direction of the army, and in all issues touching war and peace, the Governor-General, or his successor the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief have, and always have had, supreme control. But in the internal regulation of the provinces, in the distribution of patronage, in all matters of "administration," the southern presidencies are, and always have been, independent of Calcutta.

The next form of administration, that is to say, by Lieutenant-Governors, is of recent origin. The Governor-General of India was also the Governor of Bengal, and Bengal consisted at first of little more than a single province. In process of time, however, two things took place. The duties of the Governor-Generalship became more absorbing; for as the centralising spirit gained force, more stringent powers of supervision were gathered together and placed in his hands; and as British India extended its foreign relations, imperial policy, and the great incidents of war and pease demanded more and more attention. The Governor-General, therefore, had less time for the affairs of his own peculiar province, Bengal; and it so happened that in proportion as his ability to look after it decreased, its necessity for a strong Local Government augmented. Bengal had ceased to be a single province, and grown into a vast empire—an empire greater in all the essentials of political greatness than Madras and Bombay put together. For the Governor General to attempt to administer directly the northern dependencies was out of the question, but the traditions of his office prevented any plan, which would render them independent of him, from finding favour. A half-measure was therefore devised. The northern presidency was split up into several divisions, and over each of these an officer was appointed who should possess something of the independent character of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and yet at the same time should be directly subject to the Governor-General.

These officers are now known as Lieutenant-Governors; their appointment practically emanates from the Governor-General, and not, as in the case of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, from the Secretary of State; they therefore correspond with the Governor-General; the appeal from their decisions lies to the Governor-General; and their administration is checked and controlled by the Council in Calcutta instead of by the Council in London. The army of a Lieutenant-Governorship forms an integral part of the Imperial Army of India, the head of the province has nothing to do with its affairs, and even in matters touching the civil administration, no important step can be taken without obtaining the Governor-General's sanction. With regard to one subject, however, the Lieutenant-Governors are practically independent. They distribute their local patronage according to their own pleasure; but even in this their position with reference to the Governor-General is curiously analogous to the relations of the Governors of Madras and Bombay to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State appoints certain persons to each of the Southern Presidencies, and leaves it to the Governors to find them suitable offices; in the same way the Governor-General appoints certain persons to serve in the various Lieutenant-Governorships, and leaves it to the Lieutenant-Governors to employ them in such capacities as they see fit.

The third form of administration is that of Chief Commissionerships. Chief Commissioners are little Lieutenant-Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors are great Commissioners. Generally speaking, the difference between them is merely a difference of extent of territory and of dependence on the Governor General; the jurisdiction of a Chief Commissioner being smaller, and his dependence on the Governor-General more direct. The title, indeed, has sometimes been changed with very little change in the character of the office. The Punjab rose from a Commissionership to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and Sinde was reduced from a Lieutenant-Governorship to a Commissionership. Bengal—designating by that name the Lower Provinces—has seen many changes and played many parts. At first a Presidency, and only a second-rate one; then the chief of the Company's settlements; then the supreme ruler and arbiter of India,—the Governor of Bengal being also Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief; then after a lapse of years descending into a Deputy-Governorship, and finally emerging as the chief Lieutenant-Governorship of the Empire.

Into the distinctions between Governments of the second and third class we do not propose to enter.

Putting aside all matters of detail, the real change effected by converting Bengal into a Governorship, would be to substitude the Secretary of State for the Governor-General, and supervision by the Council at home for supervision by the Council in Calcutta. And in this sentence there is more than the words at first sight seem to imply. It is not so much that the change would take a huge slice from the authority of the Governor-General and add in equal proportion to the direct authority and patronage of the Secretary of State, as that it would form another stride, and a vast and memorable stride, in the process of transferring the seat of Indian Government from India to England. The history of the last hundred years of Anglo-Indian rule has been a history of centralisation with Calcutta as the centre. The history of the next [we dare not say "hundred," but] many years will also be a history of centralisation, but of centralisation with London as the centre. It might have been expected that the projectors of the change in the Bengal Government would anticipate that Governors of Bengal under the new system, would occasionally at least come from home; and there is no reason to be surprised at their mentioning this incident of the new system both in Parlialiament and in their despatch. But it is noteworthy and deeply significant that, at the very same moment, they are strengthening the Council at home in a way that partakes less of revision than of re-organisation. A presentiment of power has taken possession of the silent potentates in the new office at St. James's, and they are preparing themselves in no mistakeable manner for a more direct share in the administration of India.

The effects of the change upon Bengal itself we must leave unnoticed at present. It is enough to observe that this province is better fitted than any other of the Lieutenant Governorships for direct government from home. We can understand that the Secretary of State's Council could be rendered a more efficient because a more consistent and permanent governing body than any Council that could be formed in Calcutta, for it gets the pick of the ablest of the servants of the Crown in India,—men who have already been Lieutenant-Governors, and who know thoroughly the requirements of an Indian province. The objection of distance is every day becoming less and with a really efficient Council at home, composed of men not debarred from Parliament and not permitted to retain office till second childhood, we see no reason why the administration of Bengal should not be energetically, wisely, and liberally controlled in England. A new set of influences will be introduced, but these influences, it is not extravagant to believe, will be beneficial ones on the whole.

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THE GOVERNMENT STUDS.

(Oriental Sporting Magazine.)

SINCE our last remarks on this important question were penned several additional communications have appeared in the Magazine, and we trust that general attention has been drawn to the subject. We are sorry that the Stud Officers, or their representatives, have not contributed their valuable remarks so freely as they might have done, as it appears that they do not admit the correctness of the basis on which so many suggestions have been founded. We trust that they will think better of this, as our only object is public advantage, which is only to be attained by fully hearing, not merely both, but *all* sides of a question regarding which there is so much to be said. In the meantime we request attention to one of our extracts, being a letter lately addressed to the Calcutta "Englishman," and which evidently issued from the Stud Department.

Adhering to the intentions stated in our March number, we do not propose to enter into the *pros* and *cons* ourselves, but to direct attention to the chief points for consideration.

It will be observed that several of our correspondents make different suggestions with a view to improve the breed of horses, on the ground that the breed has much deteriorated of late years and the horses are unfit for Government purposes. Some say that they are good enough for Cavalry, but not for the Artillery, and some that they are not good enough for either; and on this point of present unfitness for all Government purposes, almost all our correspondents are more or less agreed. On the other hand, the Stud Officers, we understand, deny the premises altogether, saying the breed has not deteriorated at all, and that the Stud horses are good enough for both services, though we gather that it is admitted that as yet they have not been able to turn out quite enough Artillery horses. This is an important difference of opinion on the cardinal point of the whole question, and the main objects of those interested in it should be to get the facts ascertained as regard this point.

It is very generally stated that Government are either conducting an enquiry about Studs, or are about to do so immediately; and if this is true, we may safely conclude there must be something that requires correction or improvement. But, then, it may be entirely directed to the point of *quantity*, and not of *quality*, or indeed to economical management only, and not to attaining improvement either in quantity or quality of Stud horses.

We think, therefore, the accurate information as to the point of the Government investigation would be very useful, and we shall be much obliged if any of our correspondents or subscribers can, and will, procure it. And it is equally desirable to ascertain whether the opinion as to deterioration and present unfitness of Stud horses is one generally entertained by Artillery and Cavalry Officers, or not. If that is the question before Government, they cannot do better than ask for the opinion of every Officer of fifteen years' *service experience* in those branches of the army.

Something has been said as to the great increase in the price of country horses suitable for Irregular Cavalry, but more than one of our correspondents suggest, very naturally, that this may be owing to the increased demand for nags at a moderate price.

Various suggestions have been made as to the best way to improve the breed, on the assumption that improvement is absolutely necessary. There is a pretty general opinion that Queen's Plates ought to be given, and one notable suggestion is made that handsome sums be given for races for Australian horses to be claimable by Government at certain fixed sums. We fear that, as long as the present Governor General remains at the head of affairs, no Plates will be granted; but if they were, it seems worthy of consideration whether there would be much chance of Government getting anything like an adequate return in mares for the expenditure proposed. At the same time, it must be remembered that a few good mares, if properly mated, would eventually affect a good many Stud productions.

Of course there are suggestions about changes in the Sires, and as may be expected, the use of more Arabs is recommended by some. On this point we think our correspondents should be careful lest, what is called in one of the extracts in our June number a "romantic notion" about the Arab should mislead them; for we have always understood that Arab Sires were fully tried for many years, and that it was only when they had, as a class of Stallions failed so decidedly (chiefly as regards the size of their progeny) as to injure the Stud materially, that Stud Officers took to English horses. We know that Colonel Apperley, who had perhaps no equal as an authority on these questions, during the last ten years of his service in India, held a strong opinion in favour of English horses, and against Arabs as *classes* of Stallions. Some instances of large and good horses being begotten by Arabs have been mentioned, but it should be considered whether these are not the exceptions that prove the rule, of very general applicability in nature, that like produces or begets like. On this point, too, we hope to elicit the actual facts through the experience of Stud Officers.

We commend to the attention of Government what is said by "Bob" about the limit of price given for Stallions in England. We have heard Colonel Apperley say that this was the only obstacle he saw latterly to bring the Government Stud up to any mark that might be thought necessary for Army purposes. The limit used to be £200 (the figure given by our correspondent). And Colonel Apperley used to say that if he was allowed to purchase ten horses annually at £400 each, he was confident there would be a striking change for the better in ten years' time, at a trifling increase of expenditure.

We entirely concur in the suggestion that Government should purchase a few horses every year in Australia and the Cape Colony, as that course would be likely to assist in any emergency. Their Agents would know where to go if an extra supply were suddenly required; and, moreover, if a corps or two were mounted on Australian or Cape mares, it is not improbable that some of the latter would be useful additions to the Stud when they had done their work in the field.

TIGER SHOOTING AT DAROOR.

(Oriental Sporting Magazine.)

ON the 8th of March we got news of a tiger in a *Send bund* at a deserted village, called Daroor, 30 miles to the west of Ellichpoor. As we were marching in that direction, we determined to beat him up. The day before Captain M—— sent on, and had three *helas* tied up for him. When we arrived at camp, a man came to say that there had been a kill. Immediately after we heard that the other two *helas* had also been killed, and we of course presumed that there must be a pair of tigers in the bund. After breakfast we went to the furthest end of the bund, leaving the elephant to come on with the line of beaters, and posted ourselves on the top of the boundary mound, about two feet high, as we all preferred shooting on foot. When we got there, a man came to say that a fourth animal, a cow, that was grazing near the bund, had been killed. We sent a man back to tell the beaters to come on, and took our places close to each other. There were four of us. General L——, Captain M——, myself, and a native officer of the Irregular Cavalry, H. C. As the line of beaters came near us, a man in a tree above us gave a low whistle, which was to be the signal if he saw anything. In another minute we saw a most beautiful sight, *viz.*, *four* full-sized tigers coming slowly towards us. They were coming through the high grass and *sendee* bushes, in Indian file, quite slowly. We let them come to about twenty yards from us, when one of them, No. 3, put her head up, and took a good look at us. She had such a lovely face, that it was impossible to resist firing at her, and the same idea must have struck us all, for we let a volley into her head and neck almost at the same moment. The two in front, and the one behind her, bolted back; but she sprang across to the right, roaring loudly. In fact, the way they all cursed and swore was a caution! As she crossed to the right, we gave her another broadside, and she rolled over, as we thought dead, into a nullah. The beaters came on again, and another low whistle told us that another tiger was coming. Presently we saw her sneaking through the high grass to our left. As she came to a small open space, we let fly into her ribs. For a moment she stopped and looked at us, and then on she came, as straight as an arrow, at us, with her ears well laid back, and a very bad expression on her countenance. The *jemadar*, who was nearest her, had emptied his rifle, and had not got his second gun ready. Captain M——, who was next to him, in trying to get his second gun quickly, slipped off the mound on which we were standing, and fell. General L—— and myself had luckily a spare barrel each; and as she was close upon us, I fired into her face. The ball hit her right in the middle of the forehead, crashed through the top of her skull, and out at the back of her head. This turned her off; but even with that she sprang across our front, when the General gave her her *quietus*, and she rolled over, stone dead, into a bush in front of us. As there was a wounded one in the jungle, we sent and turned all the beaters out of the bund, and got the elephant up to look him up. First, we went to the place where the first tiger had rolled over, but she was not there. After beating on a short way, she got up with a roar, but we soon polished her off. She had crawled some twenty yards from where she first fell, and after leaving a lot of her entrails in the nullah, had still strength enough to *pat* any cooly who might have come near her. We then took the elephant back through the bund, and after going about 100 yards, put up one of those that had been wounded in the first scuffle. We came upon drops of his blood every now and then. He was lying in very thick patch of *sendee* bushes, and on the elephant coming near him, got up with a loud growl, just showing his head and forequarters. The General let drive into him. My cap missed fire. He slunk away into some very thick bushes in the middle of the bund, showing his back twice as he went along, but the elephant was so very unsteady, that it was almost impossible to get a shot at him. We beat this place four or five times over, but could not come across him again, and as it was getting late, had to leave him there, in the hopes of finding him next morning. One had got away altogether unwounded, and we could find no traces of him. Next day we went back, and beat the bund up and down, but with no success. Our wounded friend had disappeared altogether, and we could hear nothing more of him anywhere. The two we bagged were females, in fine condition.

H. W.

SPECIAL PROVIDENCES

(Indian Examiner.)

A PEPPERY paper controversy has been hashed up from the remains of the old-world arguments about Special Providences, in consequence of a gentleman, whose sincerity at least deserves respect, having avowed his belief that the success of the Abyssinian Expedition ought to be ascribed to that mysterious interposition, and not to the prudence of our general, or the strength of his force. To those who persist in urging the belief in "Special Providences" upon other people, it must be a source of regret when the tax-gatherer comes round that they were not apprized before-hand of the intended intervention. Such an announcement would have saved the country a vast deal of stationery, and the public a large sum of money. "Not to put too fine a point upon it"—if the Special Providence in question had been "manifested" in time, Sir Robert Napier might have set forth on his expedition with no greater equipment than David had, and we should have been five millions of pounds in pocket. We are the last in the world to wish to disturb the comforting beliefs of other people; but then, we think, that in common reciprocity they should content themselves with their convictions, and not allow themselves to be entrapped into giving reasons which have been dismissed long ago by all thoughtful persons. Whately has explained that if two persons are running along a lane in a dark night, the one intent on committing murder and the other resolved on preventing it, the man who is going on a good action is just as likely to fall down and break his leg as the man who is going to commit a crime. What becomes of Special Providence in such a case as that? The doctrine of Divine interference in the affairs of common life is soothing no doubt, because it pre-supposes desert on our part. But it is exactly in so far opposed to the principle of faith and resignation to the Divine will, and the Divine knowledge of what is best for his creatures. If we believe with Pope that "whatever is, is right," it follows that it must be wrong to attempt to alter it. If the Abyssinian captives have been released by a Special Providence, it must have been by a Special Providence that they were held in captivity. If it was by a Special Providence that Prince Alfred was saved from assassination, it must have been by a Special Providence that Prince Michael was murdered. The doctrine of Special Providence is enervating and effete, and, in so far as it endeavours to enlist in its support our Lord's statement concerning "the fall of a sparrow," it is pert and indefensible. There is neither connection nor analogy between the text and the superstition. The "Special" pleaders should remember that resignation to the Divine will is inconsistent with criticising or accounting for human occurrences. A Providence that is exposed to be praised without occasion, is already half mistrusted.

HOW CAN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT BE PUT ON ITS TRIAL IN INDIA?

(Indian Examiner.)

WE have received several letters concerning the article in our last number in which we endeavoured to show the worthlessness of the present system of our so-called "representation" in the Imperial and Bengal Councils. While generally expressing warm sympathy with the suggestion then put forth, that the elective system should be introduced into India, our correspondents seem unable to perceive the feasibility of the introduction of a better system in a population of mixed nationalities. We are glad that they accept the idea, and are not unprepared to receive suggestions to supersede the difficulties which lie admittedly in the way of the proposed reform. The main points to be considered seem to be the necessity of taking care that no one section of the public shall be "swamped" by another, and that the efficient and constitutional power of the Government shall not be weakened or hampered by any. The proposed change is not so much the result of discontent with the present form of Government, as the desire to improve it. It is not that we have not confidence in our public men, but that we *have* confidence in some of our private men, and in our own selection of those among them best qualified to give a voice to our requirements, in consultation with members appointed by Government. We would, therefore, fix the number of members in the reformed Council, to be appointed by Government, at one-third of the whole number of Assembly. It seems probable that the popular representatives would at first, and for some time, require to be elected by Classes rather than returned from Districts. Thus the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, the University, and some other institutions might each send one member. The number required to complete the Chamber could be made up by returning in equal proportion Europeans and natives; and towns in the Mofussil might each return one representative of the European and one of the Native community. There would not be much to apprehend from the absence of these members from their places in the Council, for almost all the cities in the Mofussil could choose their representatives from residents in Calcutta, as nearly all the members of the House of Commons reside in London, not only in the season, but all the year round. Nor would they be likely to find the honour of election the sinecure that they now accept in nomination. Their seat would cease to be esteemed as it is now, "merely for the name of the thing." Constituencies would not only require pledges of their candidates, but would watch the consistency of their representatives; and members desirous of vindicating the usefulness of their appointment would devote themselves to the mastery of one or other branch of legislature or fact. Governments would no longer be enabled to carry on their business with the convenient stipulation "No questions asked"—as they do now. Questions would be sure to be asked—if not for the information of the member asking them, for the satisfaction of the constituency that elected him. Matters of the highest public importance, and of general but uncertain notoriety, would then be reduced to fact and placed upon record.

Scandal would cease to be promulgated, incompetence protected, and monopoly sustained, without the full information of the public why such things were done. The "reason why" would be always forthcoming. Honourable members would be found rising to move for a return of the number of times in which the decrees of the Sixth Judge of the Small Cause Court had been set aside on appeal in the course of the past half-year. They would enquire why the Government sales of opium should be continued as a practical monopoly to one firm when other traders of equal credit and ability would do the same work for half the money, to the great saving of Her Majesty's revenue. They would ask if it were true of another person, that he had been entrusted with the sale of a large amount of State property, and had first made away with the proceeds of it, and then made away with himself. Such questions and a score of others like them, all tending to the legitimate information of the public, and to the reduction of the taxes, would be asked in the open day, and members of Government would be judged by the promptness and trustworthiness of their replies. Such a "step in advance" is surely worth some effort to accomplish, and although there would, no doubt, be many, and those not slight, difficulties in the way of carrying out the people's real representation in the Government which taxes it, our rulers may rest assured that sooner or later it is a right which *must* be conceded, and that the sooner it is conceded the less undignified will the concession appear.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
"	4 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
	On demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 "
3 do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5	"
Do.	12 do.	6	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..........	BOMBAY............
MADRAS..............	KURRACHEE .....
AGRA	LAHORE ....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee

4	do.	1/10 7/8	"
3	do.	1/10 13/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/4	"
1	do.	1/10 11/16	"
On demand		1/10 5/8	"
On Scotland		1/10½	

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,300.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank grants Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3	per cent.
"	6 "	5	"
"	12 "	6	"

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.

James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of	1 doz.	each
Do. ...Pints do.	2	"
MOSELLE ....Quarts do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints do.	2	"
HOCK..........(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1	"
Do. ....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE	6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of	1 doz.	each
Do. ....(St. Julien)	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc..........quarts at	Rs. 12	per dozen.
	" ....pints at	" 7½	"
	St. Laurent ......quarts at	" 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse " at	" 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux ......at	" 25	"
	" " Champagne at	" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ....quarts at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	" ....pints at	" 16	"
	Imperial ....quarts at	" 32	"
	" ....pints at	" 17	"
	Die Perlede Rheins quarts at	" 35	"
	Moselle.......... " at	" 24	"
	" ....pints at	" 13	"
	Johannisberg ....quarts at	" 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE,		Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	"	18
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	21
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard G. M.	Pabstman Son.	Quarts	45
do. Blue Label	do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds,	H. and C. Balaresque	"	19
Vraicanon	do.	"	24
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	34
Margaux	do.	"	12
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	"	36
Chateau Leovillee	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	"	14
St. Emellion	do.	"	10
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Burgundy Ports	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	12
do.	do.	"	16
Brandy	do.	"	18
do.	do.	"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do.	do.	"	20
do.	John Backes	"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac	"	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	22
Best do.	do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior	"	"	16
Absynthe	"	"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	"	17
Bonekamp of Maagbitter		"	20
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque	"	22

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash.
11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE,—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
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Bombay, 4th June 1868.

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They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

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FOR SALE.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,

(MacDougall's Patent).

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER
should put to Sea without a full supply of these Preparations.
They are supplied by order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and are extensively used by the authorities of
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	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
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In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
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Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
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Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
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In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
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BATH SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent)
By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the
PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,

Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
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LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE
Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to
THE HAIR;
Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Prepared and sold in Bottles at Rs. 1-0 and Rs. 2-0 each, by

NURSERY BISCUITS
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Supplies of
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FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
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who, by a special arrangement are enabled to offer; to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy.

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Extensively ordered by the faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at

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THE SPECIFIC
for these diseases supplied BY COMMAND to the Governments of
BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS,
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,
Prepared by J. F. Pogson.

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A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8. LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM
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or its concomitant disorders,
Bile, Impure Breath, Scorbutic Eruptions,
BRAGG'S
VEGETABLE CHARCOAL,
A PURE CARBON,
prepared from
HŒMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM,
AND
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS
(as an article of diet)
ARE
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
BY
THE FACULTY.
In bottles and tins at Rs. 1 as. 8 each.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent to six Bombay Seres, each	1 0	1 4
do. do. per dozen	11 0	14 0

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SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
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ESTABLISHED—1843.

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The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

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		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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Bombay Board.
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Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

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Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
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John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY —Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860—	£ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863—	£117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866—	£171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
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Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Half-yearly	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Half-yearly.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	23 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	84 8 0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	43 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists
2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

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⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

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NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
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	Rs.	as.
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Diseases of Children. A clinical treatise. By Dr. T. Hillier	6	4
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of October 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, KHUDEEJA BEEBEE, daughter of Syed Shumsoodeen Khote, and wife of Ally Saheb Khullianker, all that piece or parcel of LAND or FAZENDARRE GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of Second Don Tar Row, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 28 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and assessed in the Books of the Assessment under No. 72, and in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 30, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tar Row, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Hajee Soomar, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Syed bin Nooroodeen Ryes. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers :—

Jasoob Esmail.
Guny Ahmed.

A very superior lot of 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings of sizes.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
17 " ditto 7 lbs. 39 in.
3 " " Jaconets.
4 " " Madapollams.
5 " 28 in. 5¾ lbs. T. Cloth.
7 " 32 " 6 lbs. do.
18 " 38 " 23¾ lbs. Domestic.
10 " T. Red Twist, No. 40.
7 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 " " Sarries.
2 " Superior T. Red Garments.
10 " each 300 lbs. Ruby Carol and Cornelia Beads.
31 " Quarts Lecuries Ullaged Champaign.
18 " Pints " " "
1 Case Warranted Steel Cutlery by the celebrated and well-known maker Mappin Webb and Co., consisting of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks of fancy German Silver and White Handles, fitted in Mahogany Boxes.
5 Hhds. Red Wine. } Imported direct from South Australia.
2 Quarter Casks do.
2 Hhds. White do.

SALE OF FRESH PROVISION.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, landed ex "Corsairs Bride"—

10 Tierces Beef.
10 Barrels Pork.
3 Casks 6 lbs. Tins Soup and Bouillie, Boiled Beef and Carrots.

SALE OF SHIP STORES.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, the Stores ex "Dilbhur," consisting of Dessicated Milk, Bottled Port Wine, Vegetables, Tea, Arrowroot, Disinfecting Fluid, Malt, Sago, Peas, and Sugar.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, 50 Dozen assorted Pickles, few dozen Tins of Salmons, Herrings, à la Sardines, Oxford Sausages, quantity of moulded Glass Tumblers of sizes, a few dozen of Playing Cards, &c.

On account of whom it may concern—
One Gold Hunting Watch by Jones, with Chain.

By order of the Official Assignee *In re* Cooverjee Shapoorjee—
1 Fire-proof Safe on stand, with Chubb's Lock, by John Lord and Co.

On account of the underwriters—
V B {936} 1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
{970} 1 " T Cloth 7 "

Also, at 3 P. M., at Accountant General's Office, in Elphinstone Circle.
23 Teakwood Writing Desks.

AT 1 P. M.

One four-seated Open Carriage, well protected from the rains with pair of Persian Horses, going either in single or double Harness.

And any Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Dadabhoy Framjee, and Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Edaljee Framjee, deceased.

One Policy of Insurance of the Universal Life Assurance Society of London and Calcutta, for Rs. 6,000, on the life of Mrs. Jane Mary Briggs, lately a Milliner in Bombay.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

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